





## INTIMATIONS

## VICTOR-VICTROLA

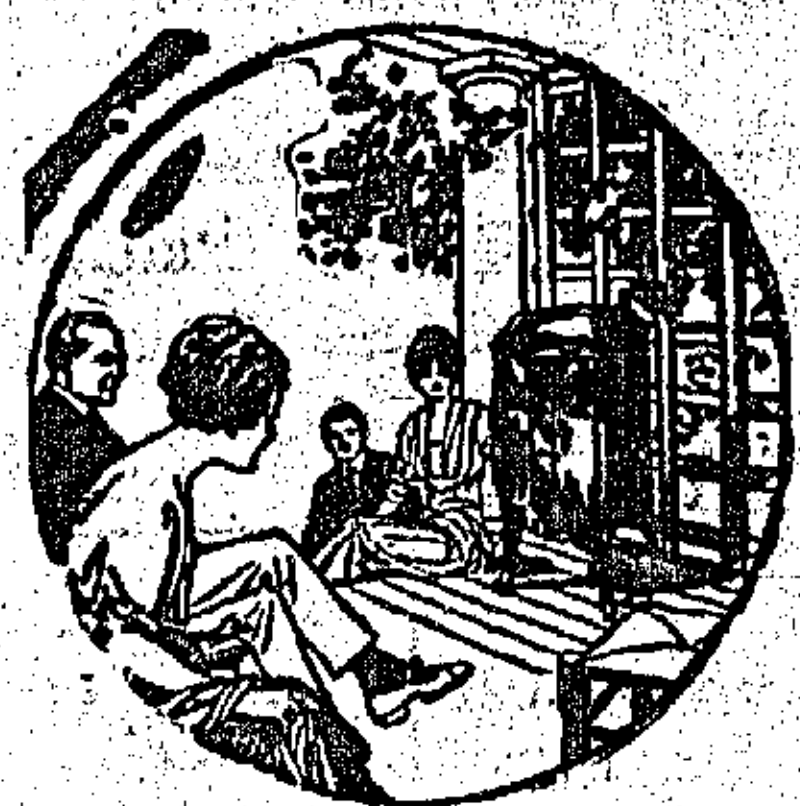
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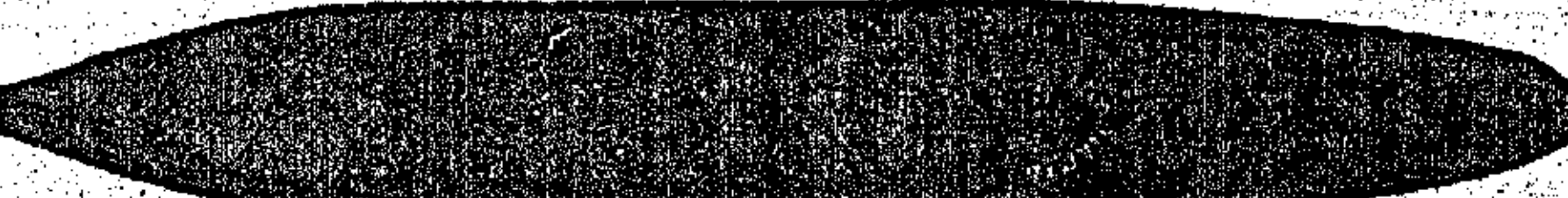
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[1381]

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## THE RECENT ANGLICAN CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The Conference of Representatives of Church of England Congregations in China, held at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, April 6th and 8th, 1918, passed the following resolutions:—

1.—That it is desirable that the English Congregations in China be formed into an organization, for mutual counsel and support, for the better defining of their relations with the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, and for recognizing and maintaining intercommunion and mutual goodwill between the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui and such Congregations.

2.—That the Scheme attached hereto be adopted for the foregoing purposes. 2.—That these acts of the Conference be communicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Senior Bishop in China of the Church of America, to the Church of Canada, and to the General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui now actually in session.

A Scheme for the organization of the English Congregations of China. The organization shall be called The Society of the Congregations of the Church of England in China.

Any Congregations of the Church of England in China, comprising three or more Communicants and worshipping according to the Book of Common Prayer, which on its request is registered at the Central Office of the Society, shall be a member.

## PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

The general aims of the Society shall be:—  
1.—To develop the work of the Church among English Churchmen in China.  
2.—To maintain that work in orderly relation to the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The Governing body shall be called The Chapter of the Society of the Congregations of the Church of England in China.

## PERSONNEL OF THE CHAPTER.

1.—All bishops of the Church of England in China.  
2.—All priests and deacons duly licensed by such bishops to minister to English Congregations in China.

3.—Lay Representatives of such congregations in the proportion of one to every 100 communicants or part of a hundred, duly appointed by the Laity of a congregation. The term "communicant" to mean one complying regularly with the rule of the Church as regards Communicating.

The Principal Church of the Society shall be Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, and the meetings of the Chapter shall be held there.

The Chapter shall ordinarily meet as one body, electing its own Chairman for each meeting, but on request of one bishop, or two or more other members, any matter shall be discussed and voted on by the bishops, the other clergy, and the Laity acting separately, a majority in each order being necessary to carry a resolution, provided always that the other clergy and the Laity may by mutual agreement sit together.

The Chapter shall meet at least once in three years.

## THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

During the recess of the Chapter, the affairs of the Society shall be in the hands of a Standing Committee to be elected by the Chapter, of which Committee the Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral for the time being, or the priest acting for him, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman.

The Standing Committee shall submit to the Chapter from time to time a report on the operation of the Society, such report when adopted to be sent to (1) the Archbishop of Canterbury, and (2) the Chairman of the House of Bishops of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

## REGISTRAR.

A registrar shall be appointed with an office at the principal church whose duties shall be:—

1.—To keep a record of all Congregations in the Society and their Minister. 2.—To keep a record of all Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, and Burials in connection with such Congregations. 3.—To act as Secretary to the Chapter and the Standing Committee.

The Chapter shall appoint a Home Committee, consisting of at least three members; one clerical and two lay (the laymen having resided in China), who shall keep before the Church at Home the work of the Society, and act on its behalf as occasion may require.

## FINANCE.

Funds will obviously be needed for the work of the Society, and the greater they are, the more assistance the Society will be able to give to weak and scattered congregations. Therefore the Chapter is to be placed in the position of a body legally capable of holding property, to enable it to acquire funds to be spent in promoting the work of the Society. It is not the aim of the Society to interfere with any existing Trust. Any Congregation receiving financial help from the Society must, and it is hoped that all Congregations will, furnish the Chapter with an annual balance sheet.

The Chapter shall appoint a Treasurer of the Society.

## LICENSING.

1.—In the case of Chaplains paid wholly or in part by the Society, applications for Licences shall be made to the Bishop or Bishops concerned, by the Chapter.

2.—In Congregations registered as members of the Society, the appointment of permanent Chaplains not paid by the Society shall remain as at present provided for by local Trust Schemes, etc., but it is desirable that all applications to Bishops for Licences to such Chaplains should be endorsed by the Chapter.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## BRITISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

Including the last British war relief workers to leave Russia, the Anglo-Russian Field Hospital Unit, with Lady Muriel Paget at its head, a party of 45 British subjects, war workers, consular officials and civilians, arrived in Tokio and Yokohama on April 7th and are waiting to obtain passage to their homes.

Lady Muriel Paget is the representative of the London Committee of the Anglo-Russian Hospital Unit, a Colonial organization maintained by subscriptions from British colonies, the Canadian government having given £10,000 for the work. It is one of the organizations which answered the call of the Russian Red Cross in 1915, and after two years of active work from Archangel south, in Galicia and Roumania, ended up at Odessa, where the party waited two months hoping to establish a hospital for some faction which would fight the Germans.

In the Anglo-Russian Unit, which is at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, are Lady Paget, Dr. H. Q. F. Thompson, head of the field hospital; Messrs. Blease, Keoble, Pocock, Parsons, Wright, Mander, Red Cross orderlies; and Sisters McDonald, Davis and Cook, the directors of hospital wards or groups of nurses.

Dr. Thompson, the physician who is head of the Field Hospital, a Briton from Natal, told a representative of the *Japan Advertiser* of the conditions in Southern Russia and in Siberia. He does not believe that the present German influence on the Ukrainians, which pushed them to the front to oppose the radicals of the North, will last long. Bolshevism as it is carried out in the south does not seem to have penetrated eastern Siberia, according to Dr. Thompson. In Vladivostok he saw officers in uniform, though they had been stripped of their shoulder straps. In Ukraine an officer's uniform means sure death. Vladivostok and Harbin seemed very quiet after the turbulent cities of the south. There seemed to be no excitement due to the presence of Allied men-of-war in the harbour.

The party left Moscow on March 3rd, after the train which had brought the Allied envoys out. At Irkutsk the train was met by the American Consul, who had heard that the American Ambassador had decided to leave Volodga. The report was incorrect. In the party which has arrived in Japan are Mr. Picton Bagge, British Consul-General at Odessa; Messrs. Reeve, Bishop and Warden, from Kieff, and Taylor, Carr and Kinnaird from Odessa, also a number of English governesses. Dr. Fitzwilliams, who was in charge of the hospital at Komen, left the train at Mukden for Shanghai.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL

TWO MEN ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

A sensational attempt on the life of Mr. J. R. D'Oliveira, the Consul-General for Portugal, was made at Shanghai on April 14th. Two Portuguese—Carlos Eugenio Carneiro, aged 27, and Francisco Esteves Carneiro, aged 21, son and nephew of J. L. Carneiro the share-broker—have been arrested in connection with the crime, and will be sent to Macao for trial. In company with two bank employees, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro, they were brought back from Japan the previous day charged with extensive share frauds, having been extradited at the request of the Portuguese Minister.

It seems that the prisoners called at the Consulate, and when Mr. D'Oliveira entered the room in which they were waiting for him, the elder in his left hand held out to the Consul-General a copy of a local newspaper containing photographs of the three prisoners and asked, "What have you to do with this, Mr. Consul?" or words to that effect. The newspaper covered a Smith and Wesson 32 calibre revolver held in the man's right hand. When the weapon came into view Mr. D'Oliveira instantly grabbed the man's wrist, and a bullet passed through the flesh on the left side over the heart. The Consul-General continued to struggle with the man, but the other man fired his Belgian automatic pistol and the bullet passed over Mr. D'Oliveira's head and through the door, he thought the wisest course would be to leave the room. Meanwhile Mrs. D'Oliveira, who had not seen the men, hearing the shots, entered the reception room from the dining-room only to be confronted by two men with weapons levelled in her direction. She closed the door hurriedly and found her husband had entered the dining-room from another entrance and saw that he was wounded. An alarm was raised and the men were arrested by a Sikh policeman at the Star Garage. The men were disarmed at the police station.

3.—At the present time all Congregations and Chaplains are under the oversight of Bishops of the Church of England in China. In the event of one of these Bishops being succeeded by a Bishop not of the Church of England, the Chapter shall make application to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the provision of Episcopal oversight in the Chaplaincies affected by the change.

conclusion. 1.—The Chapter shall be bound in all its decisions by the doctrine and discipline, principles and usages rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

2.—The Terms "Society," "Chapter," "Holy Trinity Cathedral," "Registrar," "Dean," shall not be understood to imply that the persons or buildings to which they refer have any status, dignity, or authority of a diocesan character.

## HONGKONG MARATHON. A SPLENDID RACE.

NAIK RANNIA KHAN, 18th INFANTRY, THE VICTOR.

The marathon race held on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve attracted one of the biggest gatherings of spectators ever seen at a local athletic meeting. From an early hour the crowd began to collect opposite Queen's Statue Wharf, and by the time the race started—3.10 p.m.—it had attained considerable dimensions. The tedium of waiting was relieved by music discoursed by the band of the 18th Infantry. Amongst those present were:—Lady May, who was accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C., the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., C.M.G.

There were fifty-six entrants, the majority being men of the Indian regiments, and all except six faced the starter. They were as follows:—

- 1 Naik Abdul Gham Khan, 10th Infantry, R.G.A.
- 2 Gunner Alam Khan, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 3 Stoker Ash, R.N.
- 4 Able Seaman Blower, R.N.
- 5 Pte. M. Rreslin, R.M.L.I.
- 7 Sepoy Chain Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 8 L/Naik Chiragdin, 18th Infantry.
- 10 L/Naik Dalip Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 11 Jemadar Fateh Mohd Khan, 10th Infantry.
- 12 Naik Ghulam Mudd, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 14 Pte. 745, J. A. Gutierrez, H.K.P.R.
- 15 Sepoy Hyat Mohd, 74th Punjab.
- 16 Pte. 804, V. A. Hyder, H.K.P.R.
- 17 G. A. Hyder, St. Joseph's College.
- 18 Pte. 787, B. A. Hyder, H.K.P.R.
- 19 Driver Fakir Chand, Mule Corps.
- 20 Gunner Israr Singh, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 22 Driver Gheba Ram, Mule Corps.
- 23 Artificer Kallio, Mule Corps.
- 24 Gunner Karim Bakhsh, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 25 L/Naik Khan Bahadur, Mule Corps.
- 26 Sepoy Khuda Dad, 74th Punjab.
- 27 Pte. A. Kirby, R.A.M.C.
- 28 L/Naik Kundan Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 29 Liu Jok San.
- 31 Sepoy Mardan Ali, 74th Punjab.
- 32 Sepoy Mohd Khan, 74th Punjab.
- 33 Gunner Mudd Hassan, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 34 Gunner Mudd Nand, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 35 Sepoy Natha Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 36 Gunner Nawab Din, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 37 Gunner Nawab Khan, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 38 Gunner Nur Ahmed, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 39 Sepoy Pohna Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 40 Naik Rannia Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 41 Corp. J. Romland, R.G.A.
- 42 Drummer Rulya Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 43 Ldg. Signaller W. E. Ryder, R.N.
- 44 Gunner Sidha Singh, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 45 Sepoy Samundar Khan, 74th Punjab.
- 46 Gunner Shah Mudd, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 47 Gunner Sharah Khan, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 48 Sapper P. Simonds, R.E.
- 49 Gunner Surin Singh, H.K. and S.B., R.G.A.
- 50 Sergt. A. E. Talfourd, R.G.A.
- 51 Gunner E. Taylor, R.G.A.
- 52 Sapper J. Waller, R.E.
- 53 Bombr. J. Watson, R.G.A.
- 55 Inspector R. Wood, Sanitary Board.
- 56 Naik Amir, 18th Infantry.

The officials were as follows:—Judge, Mr. H. J. Gedge; Assistant Judges, Mr. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.), and Staff-Inspector Wildin; Starter, Mr. H. P. White. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), C.B.E., was in charge of a detachment of the Police Reserve, who kept admirable order throughout the afternoon. Mr. Jenkin also read out the rules and regulations governing the race just before the start.

Punctually at 3.10 p.m. Mr. H. P. White fired the pistol, and the competitors started, taking the direct road to the Naval Dockyard and then entering to the main road, along which they continued to Shaikwan and back. A large number of enthusiasts followed the competitors in motor-cars, on motor-cycles, bicycles, etc. Lady May also followed as far as the Hongkong Yacht Club.

Sergt. A. E. Talfourd and Naik Amir took the lead at the turn opposite the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. When the Bowring Canal was reached Pte. M. Bresslin, R.M.L.I., dropped out. A. B. Blower, the Dockyard marathon champion, gave up shortly afterwards, and the example was followed by two or three others. When the Naval Dockyard was reached Naik Amir, of the 18th Infantry, was leading with Sergt. Talfourd about 30 yards behind. These positions were maintained when Shaikwan was reached, just thirty minutes from the start. The full order of the competitors at this turning point, was:—

- (1) 56, Naik Amir.
- (2) 60, Sergt. Talfourd.
- (3) 30, Sepoy Pohna Singh.
- (4) 40, Naik Rannia Khan.
- (5) 41, Gunner Sidha Singh.
- (6) 55, Inspector R. Wood.
- (7) 22, Driver Gheba Khan.
- (8) 35, Sepoy Natha Khan.
- (9) 37, Gunner Nawab Khan.
- (10) 11, Jemadar Fateh Khan.
- (11) 42, Drummer Rulya Khan.
- (12) 1, Naik Abdul Gham Khan.
- (13) 12, Naik Ghulam Mudd.
- (14) 47, Gunner Sharah Khan.
- (15) 32, Sepoy Mohd Khan.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

The Corps will provide a Guard of Honour to receive H.E. the Governor at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Fall in at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Headquarters at 7.45 p.m. Dress: Helmets, belts, shorts, puttees.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—  
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—  
Pte. Fung Hoi-shun to be Lce. Corp.  
Pte. Tsoi Hin-kan to be Lce. Corp.  
Pte. Ng Wing-yun to be Lce. Corp.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—  
1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
1.15 p.m. Bandage class.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—  
2.30 Band practice.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—  
1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Friday, 26th inst.:—  
15.15 Bandaging class.

Saturday, 27th inst.:—  
3.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill (trained members).

NO. 4 V.A.D.

"A" and "B" Sections.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—  
1.20 p.m. First aid class.

4.15 p.m. First aid class.

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—  
1.20 p.m. First aid class.

4.15 p.m. First aid class.

"A" Section.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—  
2.30 p.m. First aid examination.

Tung Wah Hospital (2nd year members only).

"B" Section.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. First aid examination.

Tung Wah Hospital (1st year members only).

(Sd.) E. RALPHS  
(District Supt. in charge of District),  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1918.

All these men feasted Shaikwan a minute or two after each other in the order named. The rest, however, arrived at intervals of between fifteen and twenty minutes.

On the return journey, Gunner Alam Khan gave up, followed by several others. Naik Amir and Sergt. Talfourd, who had about ten minutes' start of the rest, continued to make headway, followed in close order by Nos. 39, 38, 44, 40, 11, 4, 32, 35, and 37. Near the Dockyard it was noticed that Talfourd had got into some trouble, and he began to fall to the rear. At this moment 39 drew level with 50, and 22, 55, 44, 40, 11, 4, 32, 35, and 37 gradually overhauled Talfourd. A contest between 39 and 56 then ensued, strength being thus expended which would have proved most valuable had they nursed it. Near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home No. 56 showed signs of fatigue and fell off. No. 39 continued with admirable grit, but discerning spectators knew that he, too, was spent. Near the Dockyard gates he collapsed and had to be carried away by his friends. No. 59, also, fell a victim to his own indiscretion and suffered the same experience as No. 39. No. 40, Naik Rannia Khan, who was keeping his head and running and hopping alternately, took the lead near the Dockyard. He showed that, although he had run all the distance, he had still plenty of vim in him, and increased his lead considerably by a fine sprint. He reached the winning post about two hundred yards in front of the second man, Inspector R. Wood, having covered the distance in 76 mins. 46.4-5 secs. Mention might, at this stage, be made of the foolhardiness of one of the spectators. While the eleventh man was coming in a European, on a motor-cycle, came cycling up to the winning-post, and collided with one of the competitors, who, fortunately, escaped unhurt. He was severely reprimanded and left the course "a sadder and a wiser man."

## THE RESULT.

The following were those who completed the course according to the order in which they reached the winning post:—

- (1) 40, Naik Rannia Khan.
- (2) 55, Inspector R. Wood.
- (3) 44, Gunner Sidha Singh.
- (4) 22, Driver Gheba Khan.
- (5) 35, Sepoy Natha Khan.
- (6) 12, Naik Ghulam Mudd.
- (7) 42, Drummer Rulya Khan.
- (8) 1, Naik Abdul Gham Khan.
- (9) 37, Gunner Nawab Khan.
- (10) 11, Jemadar Fateh Khan.
- (11) 8, L/Naik Dalip Singh.
- (12) 7, Sepoy Chain Singh.
- (13) 47, Gunner Sharah Khan.
- (14) 45, Sepoy Samundar Khan.
- (15) 49, Gunner Surin Singh.
- (16) 60, Sergeant A. B. Talfourd.
- (17) 17, G. A. Hyder.
- (18) 32, Sepoy Mohd Khan.
- (19) 19, Driver, Fakir Chand.
- (20) 30, Signaller F. Macey.
- (21) 16, Sepoy Hyat Mohd.

Cups for the race were presented by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. Eldon Potter, an officer of the Hongkong Defence Corps, the *South China Morning Post*, Ltd., and the *British-American Tobacco Co.*, Ltd.  
Mr. F. C. Jenkin, on behalf of the Police Reserve, requested Lady May to present the Cups to the successful competitors, amidst loud applause. This ceremony having been completed, Lady May was presented with an exact replica of the Championship Cup, suitably inscribed. Lady May thanked Mr. Jenkin, and cheerers were then given Mr. Jenkin. The gathering dispersed after the National Anthem had been played by the band.



# WEDDINGS AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## FEATHERSTONE-BENSON.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Saturday, the marriage was solemnized of the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, and Miss Mabel Benson, formerly a Government nurse. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated for the ceremony, with flowers and foliage. The popularity of the bride and bridegroom was amply testified to by the presence of a large gathering, which included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Bishop of Victoria officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. H. Copley, Moyie. The service was fully choral, Mr. Denman Fuller presiding at the organ. The bride was given away by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, and was attended by Master Hugh Lander, youngest son of the Bishop, while the Rev. C. B. Shann acted as "best man." At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Bishop delivered a short address to the newly-married couple. As they left the Cathedral Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played, and the bells broke into a joyful peal.

## BLAKE-OGILVIE.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday, of Mr. Martin Blake, Hongkong, and Miss Anna Ogilvie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Kowloon. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Pearl Ogilvie and Miss Enid Cooper, while Mr. J. Keith discharged the duties of "best man." A reception followed at the Hongkong Hotel, and, in the afternoon, the newly married couple left for Macao on their honeymoon.

## NEWS J.P.'S.

H.E. the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

William Adamson.  
Edward Lewis Agassiz.  
Robert Baker.  
Charles Edward Hartnell Beavis.  
Francis Bulmer Lyon Bowley.  
Hugh Frank Campbell.  
Thomas Dalin.  
Edgar Davidson.  
Herbert Johnson Gedge.  
Edward James Grist.  
John Scott Harston.  
George Andrew Hastings.  
Charles Alexander Hooper.  
Ho Wing.  
Henry Thomas Jackman.  
Charles Bulmer Johnson.  
Robert Hornum Kotewall.  
Herbert William Looker.  
Stuart George Newall.  
William Nicholson.  
Adao Maria de Loureia Soares.  
Matthew John Deaman Stephens.  
Mervanji Pallonji Talai.  
Bertram Tanner.  
Seon Wan Tso.  
Charles David Wilkinson.

The name of Mr. George Macdonald Young is restored to the list of non-official Justices, and the name of Dr. Wilfred Vincent Miller Koch is transferred from the list of official Justices to the list of non-official Justices.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HAOI SAN KO."]—

CANTON, April 21st.  
NORTHERN TROOPS APPROACHING KWANG-TUNG.

Northern troops are approaching very near to the northern borders of Kwangtung from the direction of Kiangsi, and we learn that the Tsuchun has received over ten telegrams all urgently requesting reinforcements. The Tsuchun, after consulting with various leaders, has decided to dispatch three armies to protect the northern borders, and has appointed Li Kan-yuen Chief Commander of these armies.

General Luk has wired to the Tsuchun that he will dispatch 12 regiments of Kwangsi troops to assist the Canton troops on the north borders of Kwangtung. Telegraphic communication between Kiangsi and Kwangtung borders has been cut by the Northern troops.

We are informed that a number of Northern troops occupied Nam-hung (on the north borders) on the 18th inst. without opposition.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON.  
It is reported that two gunboats of the North squadron in Amoy suddenly left Amoy last night. The squadron, it is said, has received instructions from the Peking Government to attack Kwangtung.

The Chief Commander of the 1st squadron has sent two gunboats to patrol the Swatow coast owing to reports that Swatow is to be re-attacked by Northern gunboats.

## SHIP ON FIRE.

### "SHUN LEE" BURNED OFF KWONG HOI.

A mass of flames was noticed by early risers at dawn on Saturday a hundred yards or so off the shore at Kwong Hoi. A crowd soon collected along the waterfront, and it was ascertained that there was a fire on board the *Shun Lee*, a river-boat, which has been on the run between Hongkong and Wuchow for several years, carrying passengers and cargo. The boat is owned by a local shipping firm—the Chai Woo Yick Company, of 25, Connaught Road. Before any effective assistance could be rendered the ship was thoroughly in the grip of the flames, and within four hours of the outbreak nothing was to be seen of her but the funnel.

Capt. A. Brown, the master of the vessel, who arrived in Hongkong, yesterday, accompanied by several members of the crew, was interviewed by a reporter of this paper last evening. He said: My ship, which was carrying a general cargo, including a quantity of firewood, was lying anchored off Kwong Hoi, which is situated twelve miles from Wuchow. At about 4.30 a.m. on Saturday morning I heard repeated knockings at my cabin door. Thinking that pirates had possibly attacked the ship, I grasped my revolver, which was lying under my pillow, and hurried on deck. The first thing that met my sight was a volume of smoke, which was simply stifling. It appeared to be coming from midships. In this part of the ship a quantity of firewood had been stored, and it was here that the outbreak originated. All hands were ordered on deck, and the work of combating the flames began. Fortunately, we did not carry any passengers at the time. Buckets and buckets of water were thrown on to the flames, but it was futile; the fire swept on and gradually enveloped the whole ship. Finding it was impossible to save the vessel the crew began to abandon her. Several of them went on shore in sampans. I was the last to leave. One of the crew fell into the water, but was picked up by a sampan and conveyed ashore. When we got to the shore we stood and watched the last of a beautiful little vessel—gradually sink beneath the waters. Inch by inch it went out of sight, until by 8 a.m. the only thing visible was her funnel standing about twelve feet above sea level."

Capt. Brown added that there was a possibility of salvaging the ship if an attempt were made without any loss of time. The vessel was heavily insured in the Shanghai Life Insurance Company.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### ARMY, 1; NAVY, 0.

This exhibition match, which took place on Saturday on the Club ground at Happy Valley, was watched by quite a large number of spectators, most of them being Service men. A collection-box was taken round during the game, and a number of dollars must have been collected for the St. George's Day Fund. The Navy men were very aggressive in the early stages, and put in some powerful shots, McNiven and Luxon being especially prominent in this direction. Turner saved on one occasion what looked a certain goal, pulling the ball down when it was almost through the top left corner of his sticks. Then a movement, in which Green, Paswell and Sayer were principally concerned, gave the Navy defence some anxious moments, but the ball was eventually cleared. Strange got away for the Army and beat Crocker with a shot, but it was a little wide. Clarke, on the Navy right, then made a dash for goal, but was pulled up by Townsend, who crossed into the other half of the field to stop him. Just before half-time arrived, the Army made a promising break-away, but were pulled up for off-side. Immediately afterwards, however, a similar rush was successful, Paswell breaking through and beating Crocker who came out of goal to intercept him.

After the interval, the soldiers made tracks for goal, and Crocker just managed to touch the ball aside from a fine dash by Green. A corner followed for the Army shortly afterwards, and a lightning shot from Green was only a few inches too high. The Navy then attacked and McNiven nearly got through. His shot was diverted by Dickinson and the ball went to Travis, who might have scored had he steadied himself but tried a "first-timer" and shot very wide. The soldiers were unable to equalise. Turner, playing a fine game in goal and having a magnificent back in front of him in Dickinson, who always did the right thing, and the soldiers emerged winners by the only goal of the match.

The Navy backs played well, and Cape and Horp were especially successful as half-backs. Teams:—  
Army: Turner; Fisher and Dickinson; Townsend, Smith and Horp; Strange, Grotton, Green, Paswell and Lt. Sayer.  
Navy: Crocker, Coaker and Biggs; Brotherhood, Smith and Cape; Clarke, Mclewin, Luxon, McNiven and Travis. Referee, Mr. Byrne.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET.

#### UNIVERSITY v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

At University ground, Pokfulam, a very interesting and enjoyable game between sides representing the University and Queen's College Past and Present, resulted in a good win for the Collegians, who batted first and made 209 in two hours. A. H. Rumjahn, who was playing for his old school against his *alma mater*, compiled his second century of the season, and batted very cleverly for his 111 runs. He was lucky on more than one occasion, but he seemed to have the knack of putting the ball just beyond the fieldsmen's reach. Abbas, the Craigenower heavy hitter, and Bird, who captained the College side, both had good partnerships with Rumjahn, while towards the end of the innings Kay hit out lustily. The College were very unfortunate in that Kay, their best bowler, hurt his leg badly while batting and was unable to field. This threatened to be a serious handicap, as neither Bird nor de Rome could get going with the ball, but Fletcher came to the rescue, and after getting Marley caught, had no trouble, except with Ponsonby-Fane.

Brayshaw was very unfortunate in being run out. If his partner had attempted to run, probably both batsmen would have got home, but as it was, Brayshaw was left half-way up the pitch. Marley's innings was characteristic and consisted mainly of fours. When he retired, the score-board read:—Total 88 for 2 wickets; Marley, 77. He had several big hits off Bird, one landing on top of the pavilion and another going clean over the road into the plantation, while he also hit de Rome twice down the hill-side. Ponsonby-Fane batted patiently and was undefeated at the end, his 27 being a very useful contribution. For the University Marley was the most successful bowler with 4 wickets for 47 runs; while Fletcher, with 7 for 36, had the best analysis for the College. Both wicket-keepers deserve mention for clever work, Edwards being particularly sound.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.				
F. J. de Rome, l.b.w., b Marley	1			
A. H. Rumjahn, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Brayshaw	111			
C. Chao, b Marley	11			
M. H. Abbas, c and b Wright	20			
B. E. O. Bird, st. Brayshaw, b Ponsonby-Fane	25			
J. C. Fletcher, c Wright, b Ponsonby-Fane	5			
E. J. Edwards, c and b Brayshaw	3			
S. A. Ismail, st. b Marley	7			
S. A. Ismail, st. c Hall, b Brayshaw	6			
W. Kay, not out	15			
A. A. Rumjahn, b Marley	0			
Extras	8			
Total	209			

Bowling Analysis.				
Brayshaw	16	0	61	3
Marley	13	2	47	4
Ng Sze Kwong	8	1	35	0
Wright	3	0	23	1
Ponsonby-Fane	3	0	15	2

UNIVERSITY.				
G. E. Marley, c Ismail, b Fletcher	77			
W. J. Hinton, c sub., b Bird	2			
Ng Sze Kwong, b de Rome	6			
J. D. Wright, c Ismail, b Fletcher	3			
W. Hall, c Ismail, b Fletcher	23			
K. Brayshaw, run out	4			
R. Ponsonby-Fane, not out	27			
W. Gittens, c Rumjahn, b Fletcher	0			
Chua Sin Kih, b Fletcher	2			
Chua Tiang Kenh, c Edwards, b Fletcher	1			
Hung Ho Chin, b Fletcher	4			
Extras	3			
Total	157			

Bowling Analysis.				
de Rome	11	1	63	1
Bird	10	1	55	1
Fletcher	9	1	36	7

## LAWN TENNIS.

### HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The following were Saturday's results in the tennis tournament:—

#### HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Major Hammond and H. A. Nesbitt (owe 15) beat J. H. Ridgeway and R. M. Austin, (rec. 15)—6-2; 6-2.

R. Hancock and H. Hancock (owe 15/3) beat Capt. M. Jones and F. W. Carey (owe 3/0)—6-4; 6-3.

#### HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

H. J. Verney (rec. 15) beat E. R. Thomas (rec. 3/0)—6-3; 6-3.

S. E. Green (owe 30/3) beat N. E. Kent (owe 3/0)—6-2; 6-3.

#### HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

R. M. Henderson (owe 3/0) beat G. H. Piercy (owe 15/1)—6-1; 6-3.

#### OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

A. H. Crook and L. Forster beat R. O. Wichehall and S. G. Thompson—6-3; 4-6; 3-6; 6-1.

When in danger and in woe  
To the Tombola let's go,  
There to draw a lucky Spill—  
Possibly a prize as well.

Tombola, Tombola little Spill,  
How I wonder what you will,  
Are there prizes there for me  
Camouflaged so carefully?

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### AN ASSAULT CASE.

Four Chinese were charged with assault.

Inspector Gordon said the trouble started over a gambling debt in Yaumati, recently. There was some fighting, and one of the men was sent to hospital. A fresh quarrel then arose, involving over forty men. Defendants were the only men arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$100 each.

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Chinese was charged with robbery with violence.

Inspector Sim stated that complainant, a young Chinese woman, was walking along Wanchai Road when defendant came up behind her and stole three gold and pearl hair ornaments from her. Complainant alleged that defendant seized hold of her hair with one hand and pulled at the ornaments with the other, wrenching out a handful of her hair. She gave an alarm, and defendant ran into Wood Road, where he was eventually arrested. When searched at the Police Station the ornaments and a few strands of hair were found in his pockets.

Defendant said he found the jewellery lying on the ground and he picked it up.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday.

### ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT BY RICSHA COOLIES.

A rishia coolie was charged with using threatening language to a private rishia coolie employed by Mrs. Smith, of 5, Lyemun Villas, Kowloon.

Complainant stated that he was pulling his rishia along Chatham Road towards his employer's house when defendant came up to him and threatened him. Defendant had been previously working for Mrs. Smith and had requested complainant to ask the lady to pay wages alleged to be due to him. Complainant replied that he had not received any money to pay defendant, and then defendant assaulted him, threatening to kill him if he continued to work for Mrs. Smith.

Defendant denied the assault. He said he advised complainant to discontinue working for Mrs. Smith, as he (defendant) had not received six days' wages.

Inspector Gordon said defendant left Mrs. Smith's service without giving notice. Mrs. Smith had complained to witness that there were other men besides defendant who were threatening her coolies.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

## CANTON LOCAL RED-CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers packed on April 17th, and dispatched to the Matron of the 38th Stationary Hospital, E.E.F., two cases containing the following Hospital supplies:—

Summer clothing, old linen, 3 large tins tobacco, 25 tins cigarettes (50 each tin), 46 flannel shirts, 6 floor mops, 7 pairs knitted slippers, 36 pairs pyjamas, 46 pairs socks, 1 pair surgical stockings, 124 doz. khaki handkerchiefs, 48 ward cloths, 32 surgical caps, 6 doz. pillow-cases, 57 draw-sheets, 114 milk covers (various sizes), 105 triangular bandages, 66 T. bandages, 6 cushion pads, 156 flannel many-tailed bandages, 321 doz. swabs, 3 doz. shrouds, 96 cotton many-tailed bandages, 18 dysentery pads, 6 cushion pads, 2 doz. knitted eye-bandages, 3 chin bandages, 5 doz. golf balls, and magazines and books.

The ladies of the American Red Cross kindly donated the following Hospital supplies, which were packed in one case and dispatched to the Matron, 38th Stationary Hospital, E.E.F.:—25 cotton pyjamas, 56 pillow cases, 3 doz. 8" x 11" swabs, 43 surgical caps, 310 4" gauze swabs, 150 small swabs, 150 many-tailed flannel bandages, 25 cotton shirts, and 1 doz. chin bandages.

## GERMAN BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.

The *Petit Parisien*, continuing its revelations of German intrigues, reproduces a number of German documents proving the collaboration of Germany in the Russian revolution. The journal quotes telegrams and orders—one ordering 315,000 marks to be put to Lenin's account at Kronstadt, another stating that 307,000 marks had been put to his credit there, a third from Parvus notifying the fact that 140,000 marks were waiting for Lenin when he went to Finland. A wire from Lulea said the task of approaching Trotsky had been concluded, 400,000 crowns having been handed to "Comrade Sonia." There is also an order from the Berlin Reichsbank to all representatives of German banks in Switzerland that requests for money to carry on propaganda in Russia would be made by Lenin, Trotsky, Kameneff, etc., and should be honoured.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

— 0 —

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW  
DESIGNS

IN

**BABY CARRIAGES**

HIGH-CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

## Foundry Facings that Stay Put

### THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, grooves, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

## MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings pool castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Telephone 1990.



1185

**Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346



GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

DRESS  
WEAR.

SHIRTS—With Pleated Front  
or as this style.

COLLARS—NEWEST SHAPES.

TIES—OF SMART APPEARANCE.

PUMPS, BRACES, etc.

The above are made specially for this climate and we thoroughly recommend them for COOLNESS and COMFORT.

Don't miss this unique opportunity of helping the soldiers

at the Front

BUY SPILLS TO-DAY  
LAST DAY OF SALE.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agreement for service between J. M. KAVI and the HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. has expired by effluxion of time.

LO and LO,  
Solicitors for the above-named Company.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1918.

## TO LET.

PEAK, FURNISHED FLAT (complete)  
To Let for 4 months, June-September.  
2 minutes from Tram.  
Apply—Box 22,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1916]



## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 22nd April, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1917]

## ORGAN RECITAL

BY Mr. E. J. CHAPMAN

## TO-NIGHT.

22nd inst. at 8 o'clock.

Vocalist:

MRS. A. G. GORDON.

UNION CHURCH,

Kennedy Road.

Collection in aid of Organ Fund.

[1918]

## THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES will take place at the CITY HALL, at 4 P.M. TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 22nd April, and the Public is invited to attend.

The numbers of Prizes won by Spill numbers will be advertised after the Drawing.

Holders of Spill numbers are requested to claim their Prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April.

[1911]

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SEAT-HOLDERS and SUBSCRIBERS of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL will be held at a requisition which has been duly lodged, be held at the CITY HALL TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 22nd April, at 6 P.M.

The object of this Meeting is to consider certain proposed alterations to the Cathedral Ordinances and to the Regulations.

The alterations proposed and the amendments thereto involve, amongst other matters, an alteration of the right of voting at Meetings, and can be seen in the Notice of Meeting posted on the Cathedral door.

All Seat-holders and Subscribers interested are invited to attend.

It will be proposed that the Meeting shall be private.

[1912]

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

## "THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

## REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

THURSDAY, 25th APRIL,

SATURDAY, 27th APRIL,

at 9.15 P.M.

## ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst. at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery.

[1910]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB Pavilion, TO-DAY (MONDAY), April 22nd, at 5.15 P.M., to confirm a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on April 11th, 1918.

Entries for the above League close on April 20th. Club Secretaries are requested to forward the entrance fees with their entries, namely, \$1 per team.

F. LINDSAY WOOD,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1918. [1894]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., P. 100 Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1904]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. [1890]

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Paddar Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each, credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers. [1901]

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 30 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775/28834, and dated 11th January, 1902, have been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
1875

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
1876

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in 109 House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
40, Connaught Road Central.  
1900

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
18

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
1828

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
1828

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.  
Apply to—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
1911

## FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.  
Apply to—  
C. H. GALE,  
P.W.D.  
1834

## WANTED.

WITHOUT Board, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with Private Bathroom. Higher level preferred.  
Apply to—  
M. V. D.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
1907

## WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—  
Box No. 100,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
1817

## WANTED.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.  
APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary: £400 per annum, with quarters or £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of £500. The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918.

Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.  
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the two months, counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "BOULEVARD OFFICIAL," tenders for the "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department, Macao, 5th April, 1918.

FARIA E MAIA,  
The Engineer Director.  
1893

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in New York on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—

5% on application.  
20% on 31st May.  
35% on 11th July.  
40% on 8th August.

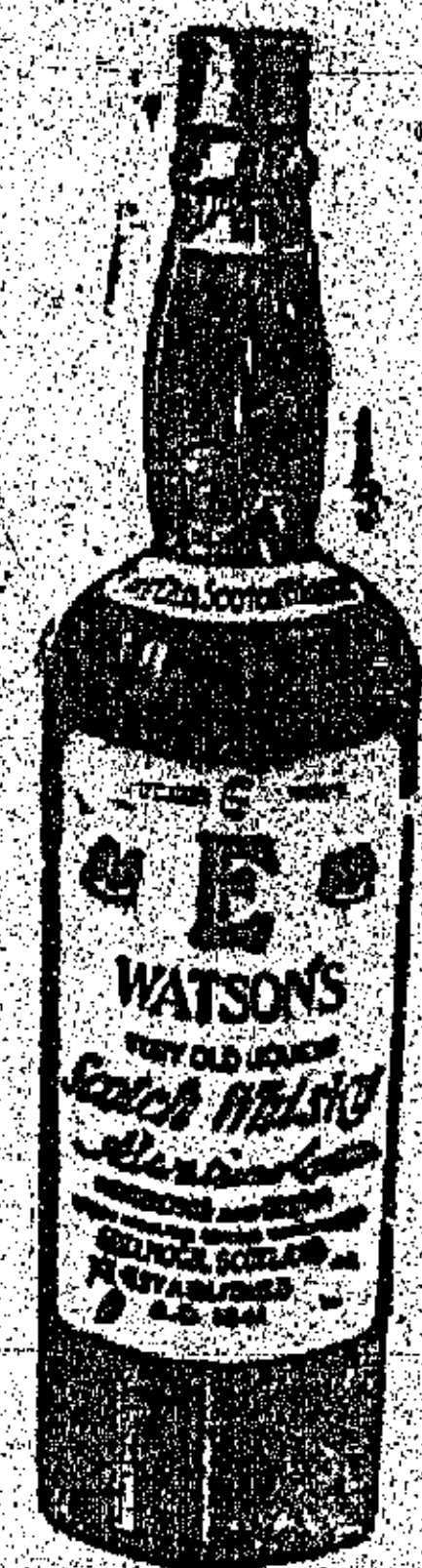
and will also grant loans against this security.

[1860]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S E

## THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



## POPULARITY MAINTAINED

## BY ITS

## EXCELLENT QUALITY

## NOT BY EXPENSIVE

## WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

[12]

## MARRIAGES.

FEATHERSTONE-BENSON.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on April 20th, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, WILLIAM THORNTON, son of the Rev. T. FEATHERSTONE, B.D., and Mrs. FEATHERSTONE, Holme Eden, Carlisle, to MABEL, daughter of CHARLES BENSON, Exeter, Devon. [1913]

PLATTNER-HODOVER.—At the Union Church, Shanghai, on April 6th, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, RENE PLATTNER, to YVONNE HODOVER. [1913]

## DEATHS.

BERRY.—Killed in a recent action on the Western Front, Capt. SAM G. BERRY, 7th Somersetshire Light Infantry, late manager of the Shanghai Branch of the representation for British Manufacturers, Ltd.

DEALY.—Killed at Arr. Scotland, in an aeroplane accident, on March 7th, THOMAS SYDNEY OUGH, Lieutenant, Australian Flying Corps, younger son of T. K. DEALY, Headmaster, Queen's College, Hongkong, and of Mrs. DEALY, 45, Brougham Place, North Adelaide, S.A., aged 31. R.I.P. [1914]

MARQUES DA SILVA.—At 42, Haskell Road, Shanghai, on April 15th, LOUIS-PHILIPPE, dearly beloved son of MANUEL MARQUES DA SILVA, aged 12 months.

MILLER.—At St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, on April 13th, MARY BARRETT, the beloved wife of E. D. MILLER, aged 57 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND APRIL, 1918.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

The political situation in China, never at any time very clear, is particularly clouded at the moment. Plans for prosecuting the war against the South are being discussed simultaneously with peace overtures with a view to a compromise. In both cases, however, vim and sincerity are lacking, for the minds of the Chinese are occupied with the negotiations reported to be in progress between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. Rumour has it that the original military agreement, which it was sought to establish between the two nations for the maintenance of peace in the Far

East, has been considerably widened. It is now understood that the Chinese expeditionary force to be created under the terms of this agreement is to be officered by Japanese; that a national Police system for China is to be organized by Japanese; that the dockyards and arsenals are to be placed under Japanese supervision; that the control of iron mines is to be entrusted to the Japanese; and that special rights and privileges are to be accorded to Japanese subjects in Mongolia. Apparently, no written document has been presented embodying these "demands"—as they are called, though possibly the term "desires" would be more accurate—and, therefore, of course, any attempt to indicate the precise nature and scope of the "conversations" which have taken place must be accepted with reserve. Complaint is made that these "conversations" are being conducted with secrecy, not through the Waichai-pou—the recognised channel of diplomatic intercourse—but direct with the PRESIDENT and PREMIER. This procedure, which may have been adopted in order to ascertain informally China's views, recalls to the Chinese mind that followed by Japan in 1915, when the "Twenty-one demands" were presented. The fears which have been expressed, may be largely chimerical and born of ignorance of the true facts. In view of the dangerous situation created by the liberation of German and Austrian prisoners-of-war in Siberia it is only reasonable to assume that discussions on such subjects as those indicated are taking place between Japan and China. Nor can it be denied that China's helplessness and inefficiency prevent her from co-operating fully with the other Allies. Were her vast resources of men and material available to those who are combating German militarism in order to make the world safe for peace-loving peoples, they would form a substantial contribution to the cause. So long as China is unable to render this service, in spite of her good intentions, she is undoubtedly retarding the progress of the world. By making possible such assistance Japan may give the Allied cause a tremendous impetus, and thus confer a great boon upon mankind in general and China in particular. In that case her objects, instead of being subject to adverse criticism, may be highly commended. There is no reason to suppose that Japan is acting without the full concurrence of her Allies, or that she does not realise that, on the ground of expediency alone, anything that bore the appearance of coercion would be a grave blunder in view of the avowed principles, especially that of the self-determination of peoples, for which the Allies stand.

## BRIGANDAGE IN THE NORTH.

The bandits of the North are taking full advantage of the increased opportunities afforded them for their exploits by the withdrawal of troops to fight the Southerners. Mr. KYLE, the surveyor of the Siemens-Carey party, is still in the hands of Honan bandits, all efforts to effect his release having proved unsuccessful. Mr. PENCELL and Mr. WU, who were captured at the same time, subsequently effected their escape and returned to Peking. A fortnight ago it was learned that two American lady missionaries—Mrs. DIXON, and Miss CATHERINE SCHMIDT—belonging to the American Mennonite Mission, had been seized by brigands in Tsohsien, Shantung. The latest victim is Mr. Love, an employee of the British American Tobacco Co., who was seized near Taining. As the bandits can move easily from Shantung into Kiangsu and back again, it is feared that the ransom of the captives may be a somewhat protracted proceeding. The authorities seem to be helpless in the matter. In view of the seriousness of the situation the American Minister—our Peking correspondent informs us—has urged the Chinese Government to appoint a Commissioner for the suppression of the bandits and the rescue of their foreign captives.

Ladies are requested to return all unsold Spills to the Tombola Store before 12.30 p.m. to-day.

Any alien who desires to enter the Province of Kwangtung (leased territory), or to travel by the South Manchurian Railway, must be provided with a passport, to which his photograph is attached, issued by a diplomatic or consular agent of Japan. Some exceptions are made to this rule, particulars of which may be obtained at the Japanese Consulate.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. A. Thomas, late manager of the B. A. T. in China, to Miss Anna Branson, of North Carolina.

The Valuation Lists for the Colony for 1918-1919, will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days, commencing on April 26th.

Lieut. Humphrey Hamilton Wilson, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland Wilson, of Yokohama, was killed in action on February 19th.

During the 24 hours of Friday four cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. There were four deaths in the same period.

It is notified in the Gazette that the names of the Lun Fat Shing Yarn Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong and Kowloon Garages Co., Ltd., have been struck off the Register.

It is notified in the Gazette that the names of Mr. Ugo Gonella, Mr. Clarence A. Coburn, and Mr. Carlos Henrique de Senna Fernandes Basto have been added to the list of authorised architects.

Count Okuma gave a luncheon to Mr. Tang Shao-yi on April 11th. The conversation did not turn on politics, but, amongst other things, Mr. Tang Shao-yi pointed out that Chinese ideographs are a serious obstacle to the progress of modern civilization in China, and he invited Japan the possession of a syllabary which so simplifies her written language.

The Hongkong Club will be open to ladies to-morrow, "St. George's Day," from noon. A special tiffin will be served at which members may entertain their lady friends. Mr. Robert Sutherland has kindly consented to give his excellent "Punch and Judy" show in the Club before tiffin (12.45) in aid of "St. George's Day" War Charity funds. Members are urged to be present and contribute as liberally as possible. The urgent need for funds is greater than ever.

At the conclusion of the performance of "The Witness for the Defence" on St. George's Night the furniture and fittings used in the various scenes will be sold by auction on the stage by Mr. H. P. White. The items to be disposed of include some very handsome hangings and carpets, which Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., are very generously supplying at cost price for the good of the cause. Delivery of the articles sold cannot be taken until after the final performance on the night of the 27th inst.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## ANOTHER AMERICAN CITIZEN CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

Peking, April 19th.

An employee of the British-American Tobacco Co. named Love has been captured by brigands at Shantung, near Taining. A supply of arms has been demanded before negotiations for the captive's release. The American Consul, Mr. Peak, is proceeding to Tsinan to represent the American Legation.

The time-limit and money reward offered for the ransom of Mr. Kyle, the American engineer, expired on April 17th, and a general military pursuit of the Honan bandits commenced next day with a view to rescuing Mr. Kyle.

## AMERICAN MINISTER'S SUGGESTION.

In view of the seriousness of the situation the American Minister has suggested that the Chinese Government appoint a high official as Commissioner for the suppression of the bandits and the rescue of foreign captives.

## POLITICAL SITUATION GRAVE.

Peking, April 20th.

The political situation is again grave. The Government seems divided amongst forming another party under General Hsu Shin-cheng, Vice-Minister of War. Generals Tiao Kun and Chang Hwai-chi have resigned owing to alleged sickness.

The Government defeat in Kwangtung is embarrassing Peking.

## THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS.

The Premier left this afternoon for Hankow to consult the Generals at the front. Undoubtedly, he has lost his former power over the military, while the secrecy concerning the Japanese terms is not adding to his popularity. It is expected that the Government will disclose a portion of the terms, but withhold the more important, which will be incorporated in a document similar to the Russo-Japanese agreement of 1914.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH VALOUR A MATCH FOR GERMAN TRAINING:

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE "TERRIBLE AND STRENUOUS STRUGGLE BEFORE US."

## ANZACS PUNISH THE ENEMY IN PALESTINE.

## INDIA'S LOYAL MESSAGE:

"CAN SUPPLY FIVE TO TEN MILLIONS OF MEN."

## SUBMARINISM DEBATED IN THE REICHSTAG.

### Branco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### SUCCESSFUL MINOR ENTERPRISES.

London, April 20th.  
2.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Southward of Hebuterne and southward of the Scarpe we carried out successful minor enterprises, advancing our line slightly, and capturing 37 prisoners and three machine-guns.

Hostile artillery was active at Ayette and southward of the La Bassée Canal.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Despite the weather, four-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped on the railway station at Thoubout, a dump at Egel and on other targets. Our night fliers were very active, dropping 10 tons of bombs at Arraethere, Warneton, Estaires, and Bapaume and on the railway junction at Chaumes, directly hitting four trains, one which, judging by the explosions, was full of ammunition. All our machines returned.

#### FAIRLY QUIET NIGHT.

London, April 20th.  
3.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Relatively speaking, the night passed fairly quietly in the northern battle area, except for considerable bombing activity in frosty starlight and a good deal of shelling.

The enemy artillery in the Lys region, which has been steadily increasing in strength, mainly consisted of field-batteries and trench-mortars, but a good deal more shelling from 4.5 guns and 5.9 howitzers are lately reported.

#### A SHARP LITTLE AFFAIR.

There was one sharp little affair after midnight, when a large body of German infantry rushed our out-post line east of Ried-du-Vinage and reached our main front-line, where they were brought up by a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, and were driven back into Pacau Wood, after costly and persistent efforts to gain a footing.

There was more activity south of Arras, where, yesterday morning, we succeeded in advancing our line over 1,500 yards on the front eastward of Beaurains.

Last night the enemy delivered a heavy assault from the direction of Telegraph Hill, which was repulsed, after hard fighting.

#### OUR TRENCHES POUNDED.

A fierce bombardment so pounded our new trenches that we decided to withdraw to the line held yesterday morning. The enemy heavily shelled Tillfoll Wood.

There is a general increase of artillery firing in the Scarpe Valley.

#### ADVANCE DEFENCES RECOVERED.

London, April 20th.  
2.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured a few men, nine machine-guns and a trench-mortar in a successful enterprise southward of the Scarpe River.

We also repulsed a counter-attack in this sector.

In a successful counter-attack last night the First Division threw out the enemy at certain points from the advanced defences around Givenchy and Festubert, gained by him on Wednesday at the cost of heavy losses.

We gained all our objectives and re-established our position.

We drove back the attacking enemy after sharp fighting south-eastward of Robecq.

#### GREAT ENEMY ATTACK A COMPLETE FAILURE.

London, April 19th.  
3.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The bitterly cold weather, with sleet and squalls, is probably profoundly distressing to the Germans, for whom yesterday was another bad day. A great attack launched at half-past 9 between Givenchy and Robecq, after five hours' intense bombardment, was a complete failure.

Between Avelotte bridge and Riez-du-Vinage the enemy was repulsed with calamitous losses, leaving some hundreds of prisoners in our hands.

#### BAPAUME PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT.

London, April 19th.  
9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—

The Germans are energetically repairing roads and bringing up large supplies of concrete slabs, which they lay like paving-stones. As soon as they are nicely set, our gunners tear great craters in the smooth surface.

A captured letter, describing the appearance of Bapaume road, pays a tribute to the devastating work of our air-men and artillery and describes the shattered highway strewn with debris and the carcasses of horses, and it says that the road can no longer be used.

Our air-men report that Bapaume has practically ceased to exist.

The rate at which the enemy is running through his man-power is illustrated by the way he is drawing upon the 1910 class of which, according to prisoners' statements, the recent drafts largely consist. It shows what failure of this supreme effort means to Germany.

#### FIRST CORPS CONGRATULATED.

London, April 20th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig congratulates Lieut-General Sir A. E. Holland and all ranks of the First Corps on the gallant and successful way in which all the enemy's attacks were repulsed yesterday.

#### SUMMARY OF WEEK'S FIGHTING.

London, April 20th.  
6.44 a.m.

Yesterday marked the first real pause in the infantry fighting on the Northern Front in France since the enemy broke through near Neuve Chapelle on the 9th.

A summary of the week's fighting shows that the Germans in this region have not succeeded in dividing the Allies or dividing the British Army. Their object was to cut off half of the latter against the coast at Boulogne with the consequent loss of Calais, Dunkirk and Newport, and forcing the other half to retreat with a view to covering Rouen and Havre. British tenacity, with prompt French intervention, averted the misfortune.

The Germans farther south have failed to widen the salient in the direction of Amiens, despite their colossal sacrifices.

In short, the enemy's offensive has been hung up in every important centre, namely, on the Oise, on the Montdidier-Noyon sector, on a semi-circular position 10 miles from Amiens, and the line of Bethune-Mont Kemmel-Ypres.

Signs are not wanting, however, that a renewal of great attacks is imminent both against Wytschete and Metevan Ridge, which are on the British main line of defence in the north, and between Arras and the Oise, where a colossal enemy concentration is in progress, and where a fresh German Army has crossed the Oise under General von Bohn.

German Correspondents are busy explaining why the German advance has been delayed, dwelling on the bad ground and weather, but, especially, on our stubborn resistance.

#### AUSTRALIANS DENY BEING SACRIFICED.

London, April 20th.  
5.50 a.m.

The Australian Official Correspondent in France says:—The German war correspondents have been instructed to proclaim that Great Britain in these battles is placing Colonial troops in the hardest positions.

On the contrary, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, though he knew where the attacks were coming, had only English, Scottish, and Irish troops in dangerous parts. On the sixth day of the battle the Australian Divisions began to be thrown in, as an important part of the British reserves, in the southern battle, since when they have shown, especially at Albert and Villers Bretonneux, that they are made of such stuff as can do what the Third British Division and the Fifty-sixth Division did at Arras, the Fifty-seventh Division did at Givenchy, and the Ninth Division beyond Peronne, and for the second time they have been thrown in at a desperate counter-attack on the old battlefield at Messines.

The Australian troops far prefer to be classed, as they are classed, with Divisions which made these glorious stands rather than accept the double-edged compliments which the German throws at them with a view to their own ruin.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Paris, April 20th.

A communiqué states:—Reciprocal artillery activity was very lively between Lassigny and Noyon. We carried out several raids, and captured prisoners in similar enemy attacks, which were repulsed.

#### GOOD WORK BY AEROPLANES.

London, April 21st.  
1.5 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—East of St. Mihiel the enemy yesterday morning delivered an attack on a front of one kilometre near Leicheprey and gained a footing. Some elements advanced to the trenches, but immediate counter-attacks partially drove them out.

Our air-men dropped four tons of bombs on the landing ground at Champion and Bitouach, and in the regions of Ham, Guisard, and Noyon.

At night, between the 19th and 20th inst., seventy machines effectively bombed the railway station of St. Quentin, the railway lines in the Jussy region, and also aerodromes.

#### The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKS RECEIVE SEVERE LESSON FROM ANZACS.

#### ENEMY FORCES MELT AWAY.

London, April 19th.  
11.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing on the 14th, says:—The Australian troops have inflicted a very severe lesson on the enemy in the Jordan area. In a recent raid into Gilad they destroyed five miles of the Hedjaz Railway line and captured over 1,000 prisoners.

We withdrew to the right bank of the Jordan, bringing several thousands of refugees desiring British protection. We have maintained, however, the bridgehead on the other side of the Choraniyeh ford.

The enemy on the 11th inst. assaulted the bridgehead at Choraniyeh and advanced his post for 10 miles up the west bank of the Jordan. The attack was preceded by violent shelling, as many as 40 shells being fired a minute.

Field and mountain-guns are spraying our positions, but all attempts to advance have been completely held up.

Another attack was seriously pushed opposite Choraniyeh. The Anzacs utilising the excellent cover of the bank of the Jordan awaited 2,000 Turks debouching in open order from the hills against the bridgehead. Our guns mowed down the assailants, who persevered until they were 300 yards distant, when they melted away under our pitiless rifle fire and machine-gunning.

The following morning 367 corpses before the lines were counted, despite the fact that the Turks throughout the night were burying their dead. The actual number of the enemy killed is almost 1,000.

When the Turks fell back, the Australian cavalry charged, cut off their retreat, and took 100 prisoners, besides inflicting numerous enemy casualties. Our losses were insignificant.

#### General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EXPORT OF CEMENT TO HOLLAND.

London, April 20th.

The Government Committee appointed to investigate the export of cement from the United Kingdom to Holland, which was recently asserted to have been exported from Holland to Belgium, where it was utilised for the German defences, particularly "pill-boxes," reports that the evidence does not substantiate the alleged re-export. The Report further points out that such British export gives no advantage to Germany by releasing cement for military purposes instead of supplying Holland, because Germany's cement resources were most ample.

The Committee recommends a continuance of British exports of cement to Holland as being mutually beneficial.

#### ABUNDANT WAR MATERIAL.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

London, April 20th.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Majesty the King has expressed his high approval of the exertions of the Munitions Ministry, officials, employers and munition workers during this critical time.

His Majesty states he has learned that practically all the losses and expenditure of munitions during the battle have already been made good, and without any undue depletion of the reserves. There are now actually more serviceable guns, machine-guns and aeroplanes at the front than on the eve of the offensive, and all other supplies are abundant.

#### LOYAL INDIA.

#### THE MESSAGE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS TO PRIME MINISTER.

London, April 20th.

The Indian National Congress has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George and the Viceroy as follows:—

The Prime Minister's stirring message to India and the Viceroy's hearty response are entirely in accord with Indian sentiment. Youths, whether Irish or Indian, must be made to feel that they are not fighting to establish a principle abroad which is not applied to them. India alone can supply five to ten millions of men. Our League would be willing to work and place their humble resources at the disposal of the Government for that purpose.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 20th.

A Russian wireless message to the German Foreign Office states that measures are being taken for the speedy evacuation of German war-prisoners from Eastern Siberia.

#### EGYPT'S BUDGET.

Cairo, April 20th.

The Acting Financial Adviser, Sir W. E. Brunsyate, K.C.M.G., has issued a note to the 1918 budget, in which he refers to the progress of cotton cultivation and the difficulties of fuel supplies, which mainly can be overcome by the development of the Red Sea oil fields and the most valuable discovery by which gas can be distilled from vegetable refuse. The Harghadda oil field, discovered in 1914, is turning out 15,000 tons monthly. The balance of trade for three and a half years represents an addition to Egypt's capital resources of E. £50,000,000.

Sir W. E. Brunsyate's note leaves the best impression of the present position and future prospects of Egypt.

#### BRITISH BUDGET.

#### COLLECTIVISM OF NATIONAL EFFORT.

London, April 20th.

It is fully expected that the Budget next week will involve still heavier sacrifices for the British civilian population.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in an article on the British war effort, says that if there ever was another such war we should begin by commandeering the services of all our citizens, and make those who are not fighting perform other State services for wages fixed on a scale that would suspend profits or reduce them to a minimum. "This complete collectivism of national effort is the logical conclusion of modern wars." Men between 40 and 50 discovered suddenly that the service they thought quite natural and proper for their juniors was also required of them, while men between 50 and 60 see themselves not far removed from a liability which never entered their wildest imaginations four years ago.

The *Westminster Gazette* proceeds to say that taxes will be imposed which four years ago we would have thought impossible to pay. People who live in big houses will have to let or leave them to be broken up and the furniture stored. As regards domestic servants, the munitions Department has already taken half, and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps want a good many of the remainder. Moreover, by a big compulsory cutting down of light and coal, houses are being desolated, hence the middle-class in England has seriously to face a new way of life, and many thousands more will have to face it after the coming budget. The newspaper mentions these things without the slightest complaint, and it concludes:—We now have to realise that the whole of our lives will have to be rationed, and that there is no sacrifice of comfort or convenience which the State is not entitled to demand of us.

#### WORKERS JOINING UP.

London, April 20th.

The Home Secretary (Sir George Cave, K.C.), speaking at Kingston-on-Thames, said that since the great offensive began the workers had joined up in greater numbers than ever, and the effect of the strikes of which we used to hear so much and of which we now heard so little was very small. The total lost time among the war-workers through strikes was really in a twelve-month, about 25 per cent. of the total.

#### CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND. STATEMENT FOR WORLD CIRCULATION.

London, April 20th.

The Irish leaders at a Conference at Dublin yesterday decided that monies collected for the Defence Fund should remain in the hands of the parish priests. Defence committees will be formed in each parish.

The Conference decided to prepare a statement of Ireland's case against conscription for presentation to the world and has requested the Lord Mayor of Dublin to proceed to Washington to present the statement to President Wilson. Sir Edward Carson, in a message to the Belfast Press, says:—"Our clear duty is to support the gallant soldiers in the front, and to resist any Home Rule Bill which attempts to degrade Ulster."

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### IRELAND'S OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION.

A conference of 55 Nationalist members of the House of Commons in Dublin, presided over by Mr. Dillon, decided to remain in Ireland to organise opposition to conscription. Fifteen hundred Trade Union delegates, meeting in Dublin at the Mansion House, pledged resistance to conscription and fixed the 22nd instant as a day for the stoppage of all work to enable workers to sign the pledge.

#### GERMANY'S HALF-CENTURY OF WAR PREPARATION:

#### BRITONS' VALOUR EQUALS GERMAN TRAINING.

London, April 20th.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech at Hitchin, said he was informed that before the offensive began German officers at neutral Courts were prepared to bet that the Germans would succeed in dividing the forces of the Allies within a fortnight.

Lord Robert Cecil continued to say that a month had passed and the Germans had not succeeded, but it would be wickedly foolish if we thought that the battle was ended. We had an indefinite period of terrible and strenuous struggle before us. We must not underrate our enemies, who had great advantages, namely, 50 years' preparation for war, a favourable geographical position and united command, but the British armies who had withstood the Germans for four years on equal terms proved that their valour was equal to the German training, while recently our forces in France were placed with the French Armies under the command of the great soldier, Generalissimo Foch.

Lord Robert Cecil did not think that the enemy's formidable advantages would decide the battle in his favour, but we must not fall into an error of facile optimism.

Lord Robert Cecil referred to the Lichnowsky revelations and other proofs as showing that Germany had absolutely not changed. She strove to lull us to sleep by a talk of peace, while planning this attack, but now that the battle had begun there was no talk of peace. Instead, there was nothing but talk of German annexations, indemnities and the increase of power of the German military caste and the slavery of the rest of the world. We were fighting indubitably for the freedom of the world. Any one who now said that the Germans desired to live in peace with their neighbours and were ready to make a just and righteous peace was indulging in voluntary self-deception.

#### THE MAN-POWER APPEAL. ENLISTMENTS IN AUSTRALIA IMPROVING.

Melbourne, April 20th.

Enlistments from the various States are improving. The full number of recruits have been secured for the Sportsmen's Battalion.

It is believed that the Railway Department is coming out the eligibles. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce and others are insuring 1,000 married recruits at £200 each. £17,000 has been subscribed by the members of Tattersalls for insuring 130 men.

#### REINFORCEMENTS FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, April 20th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden opened the debate on the new Man-Power proposals. He said that it was too much to expect that the Canadians would not be attacked. Therefore, it was necessary to prepare for an assault.

For this reason the Government proposed to depart from the principle of selection embodied in the Military Service Act, and to abolish exemptions granted to certain classes. The Premier added that unless action was taken it would be impossible to supply adequate reinforcements. Sir Robert Borden asserted his belief in the people, and said he did not approve of the idea of leaving the Canadians in France to be reinforced by Great Britain or the United States.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S MAN-POWER PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN CARRIED IN BOTH HOUSES. ROYAL PROCLAMATION CANCEL-LING EXEMPTIONS.

London, April 21st.

A Royal Proclamation cancels the exemptions of men from 19 to 23 years of age, granted by the Tribunal and Government. Despatched. There are certain exceptions, chiefly doctors and those possessing certificates granted by the Colliery Recruiting Courts.

#### THE NEW SECRETARY FOR WAR.

London, April 20th.

Lord Milner will henceforth confine his attendances to Cabinet Council meetings at which military problems are involved.

#### OBITUARY.

RT. HON. CHARLES FENWICK, M.P.

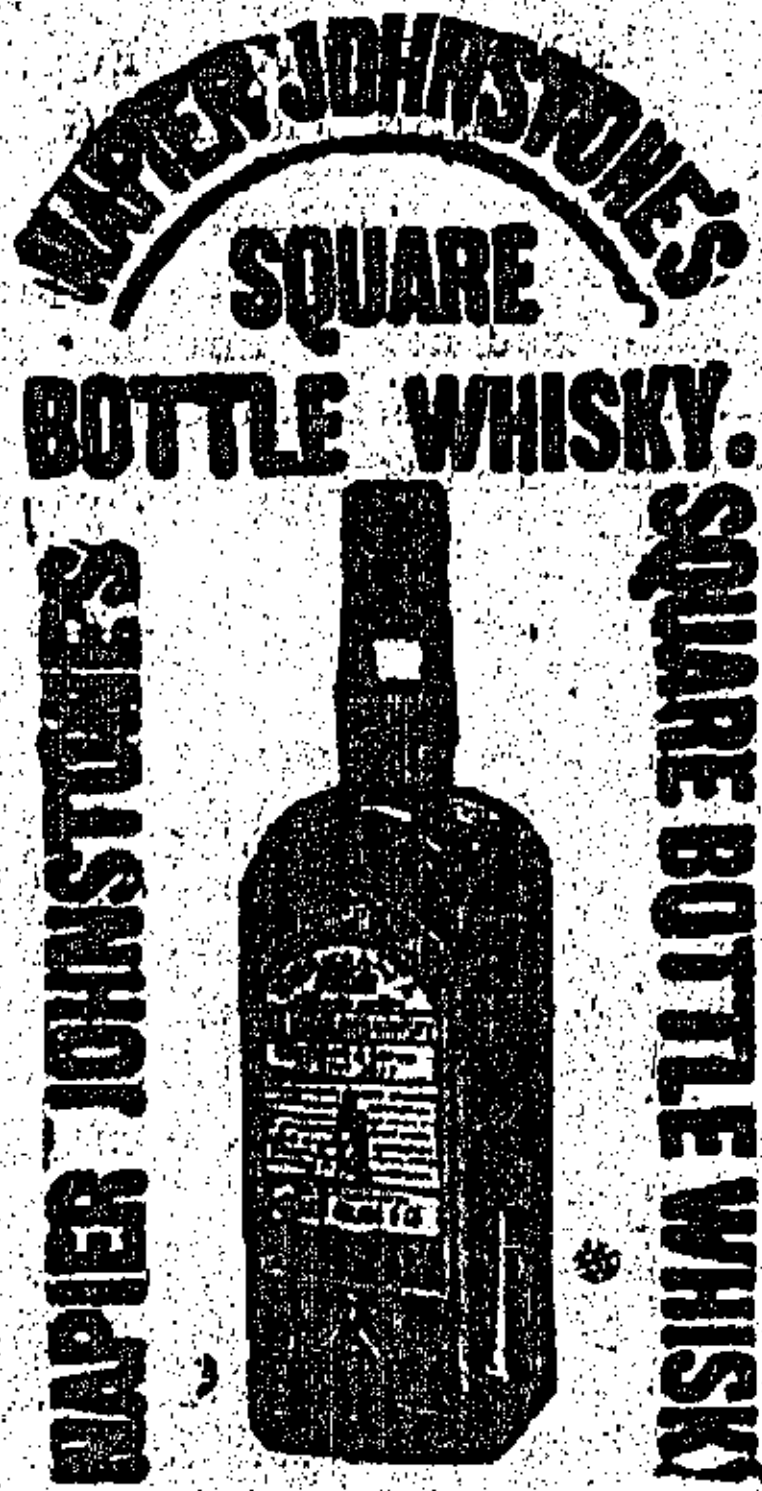
London, April 20th.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Charles Fenwick, P.C., M.P. for Northumberland, Wansbeck, since 1865, in the Labour interest. Delegate to Trades Union Congress, 1883; Secretary to Parliamentary Committee on Trade Unions, 1890; Member of Parliament Coal-Dust Commission, 1901; and served on Royal Commission on Secondary Education.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES!

## 3AUSAGES!

A Variety  
to suit all tastes  
OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
CAMBRIDGE  
PORK  
BEEF  
LIVER  
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE,  
BLACK PUDDING,  
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## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,  
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Dealers in  
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS  
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.  
Just received a Selection of  
MAMA DOLLS.  
I TALK!!



These tiny Capsules — superior  
to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections —  
CURE the same dis-  
eases as these drugs in  
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS  
without inconvenience.  
Each Capsule bears the name,  
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne  
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
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THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3  
THERAPION No. 4  
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UKRAINE RESOURCES.  
WEALTH FROM THE PLAINS.

EVERYTHING PRODUCED IN PLENTY.  
[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Roughly speaking, about two-thirds of the territory of the Ukraine—that so-called "Little Russia," which is now so much to the fore—are represented by the Steppes. The prairie, indeed, is its characteristic feature and the predominating type of its scenery. It has also played such a very important part in the formation of the Ruthenian race, in the building up of its national psychology, and in the shaping of its historical destinies, that a fuller acquaintance with it is indispensable. To borrow a description from an English author of the 17th century, who wrote on the Ukraine:—"The Steppes do so far resemble the sea that the mariner's compass might be useful for the direction in one as in the other." This gives a fair idea of these mighty plains, stretching along the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov in a broad strip some 600 miles wide, the western boundary of which is the Lower Danube and the Carpathian range, and which in the east, after crossing the Don, the Volga, and the Ural Mountains, continues to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The Steppes are, as a rule, completely devoid of trees, and in their primitive state are covered with grass which sometimes reaches an enormous height. At the present time, however, by far the greater part of them is cultivated. The Steppes never rise higher than about 500 ft. above sea level; in fact, this height is reached only in the north, where they gradually lose their pure prairie character and become an undulating wooded region, typical of Northern and Western Ukraine. Like the plains, the numerous rivers that intersect them descend from the north to the south and abundantly water their soil. The chief among these is "Father" Dnieper, which divides the Steppes into two almost equal parts, the Northern and Western Ukraine, the Steppes and noted for the dryness of their climate. The average annual rainfall does not exceed 14 in. The summers are hot and the winters, lasting for about three months, snowy and cold. The whole climate is so distinct that some French geographers employ the expression "the Ukraine climate" as a scientific term.

## IRON, COAL, AND OIL.

In olden days the Steppes were famous for their huge eagles, their wonderfully enduring and swift horses, and their great strong oxen. At the present time their fame is overshadowed by the great iron foundries of Ekaterinoslav, the coal mines of the Don district, and the oil fields of Steppes, however, is still preserved, and is likely to withstand the influences of the commercial age with the same stubbornness as did their sister the sea—that one element of Nature with which they can be truly compared. The traveler journeying from the west or north-west as most travelers do, who visit the Ukraine—on passing the romantic scenes of beautiful and hilly Podolia, stately Volhynia, with its numerous ruins of castles and palaces, or North Kiev, with its pine forests, is struck with amazement on reaching the Steppes, on beholding these vast plains.

The towns of the Steppes being few and far removed from each other, and their villages invariably hidden in the occasional balks, or depressions, filled with trees, the only feature to relieve the monotony of their scenery is supplied by an occasional *myshak*, or *tumalak*, covered with grass. These *myshaks*, dotted here and there like lonely islands amid the ocean, are the tombs of ancient heroes of the country.

"The Ukrainians," says Dr. Edward Clarke in his "Travels in Russia" of 1810, "differ altogether from the inhabitants of the rest of Russia. They are a much more noble race, and stouter and better-looking people than the Russians, and superior to them in everything that can exalt one set of men above another." Herodotus tells us that the country was formerly populated by the Cimmerians, who, in the seventh century B.C., were driven out by the Scythians, a people from Asia. Modern historians have pointed out Celtic elements in the present inhabitants.

## PRODUCE OF THE SOIL.

The famous black soil of the Ukraine—famous for its extraordinary natural fertility—is composed of elements of organic decomposition, and produces everything in plenty. Among agricultural produce, wheat easily stands first. The golden waves of enormous wheat plantations are the feature of the month of June in the Ukraine. As no gold is found in the country in a natural state, wheat, being its chief wealth, is called "the gold of Ukraine." Next to wheat ranks rye, which is largely used in the country, where a dark bread is greatly esteemed. Barley, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, etc., are things in which the country abounds, and which, in normal times, it exports to foreign parts. Sugar beet occupied, before the outbreak of war, a place not much inferior in importance to wheat itself.

On the right bank of the River Dnieper there are buried the remains of the prophet of the present Ukrainian national revival, the illustrious and revered poet, Taras Shevchenko (1814-61). His tomb overlooks the river and the Steppes, stretching far beyond, in fulfilment of his last wish. The Ukrainian is enamoured of his river. Cogl dedicated to the Dnieper one of his finest literary productions. The view of the famous river from the heights of Kiev is unchallenged for sheer breath-taking beauty.

## KIEV AND ODESSA.

Kiev is a typical Ukrainian city, with shining white houses and painted roofs. Ancient battlements, churches, monasteries—containing priceless holy relics—sunny streets, and beautiful houses surrounded by fruit gardens and flowers make up the capital of the Ukraine. A modern English writer has described Kiev as peaceful and romantic, and compared it with Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
INTRODUCTION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords on February 19th as a peer of the realm. The ceremony, the first of its kind since the introduction of his grandfather as Prince of Wales on February 5th, 1863, was solemn and picturesque. It brought together a large number of peers and peeresses, and among those who looked on from the side galleries was the Queen.

The benches on both sides of the House were unusually thronged. Save for the large attendance of peers and the removal of the covering from the Throne and of the rail which guards it, the House was as on any other day.

## THE PROCESSION.

The hum of conversation subsided when the Deputy Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Captain F. D. Butler, came from the Bar of the House, heading the procession which attended the Prince. The glittering regiment of Garter King of Arms (Sir A. Scott-Gatty) was in marked contrast to the black attire worn by "Black Rod." There followed, in their robes of scarlet and ermine, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Crewe; then the Deputy Earl Marshal (Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edmund Talbot) next, also wearing their brilliant uniforms, came the Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Lincolnshire), the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Crawford), and the Lord President of the Council (Lord Curzon). Behind them, preceded by the coronet borne on a velvet cushion by the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville, and escorted by his "supporters," the Duke of Beaufort and the Duke of Somerset entered the Prince. His Royal Highness wore over his military uniform the scarlet robe and ermine cape of duke. His bearing was that of youth and health, and there was a slight but pleasing trace of awe in his manner. The khaki uniform of Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton, who was attending upon the Prince, added a touch of serviceable drab to a striking spectacle of bright colour.

Slowly the procession moved past the table to the Woolsack, where the Letters Patent creating his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and the Writ of Summons calling him to attend in Parliament were handed to the Lord Chancellor, and by him to the Prince. The Prince, with the Duke of Somerset, then stood at the table, and the rest of the procession stood at its foot while the Letters Patent and the Writ of Summons were read by the Clerk. There was a quaint old-world dignity in the phraseology of the two documents and it lost nothing in the rendering.

The Letters Patent bade the Peers know that His Majesty had made and created "our most dear son" to be Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, to have the name, style, title, dignity, and honour of the Principality and Earldom. They recited that he had been ennobled and invested "by girding him with the sword, by putting the coronet on his head, and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand." The Writ of Summons, which opened with the words, "To our most dearly loved son, greeting," commanded the Prince by the allegiance by which he was bound to us, waiting all excuses, to be present at Parliament "with us and with the prelates, nobles, and peers of our Kingdom, to treat and give your counsel" on the urgent affairs for which Parliament had met.

## TAKING THE OATH.

The reading ended, the Prince took the oath of allegiance and signed the declaration. The procession was re-formed, and again moved towards the Woolsack, the Lord Chancellor lifting his three-cornered beaver hat to the Prince as he passed. His Royal Highness was conducted to the chair on the right hand of the Throne, and, putting on his peaked hat, took his seat. This completed the ceremony. After a moment or two the Prince rose and walked down to the Woolsack to shake hands cordially with the Lord Chancellor before passing with his attendants out of the Chamber.

After the alighting the Prince returned to the House, wearing his military uniform without his Parliamentary robes. He stayed through most of the debate, taking the place at the end of the first cross-bench in which his father and grandfather were wont to sit, and he followed the speeches and the procedure of the House with close interest.

Poland, as cleaner and more refined, while at the same time greatly superior to the cities of Moscow.

A few words on the subject of the other cities and towns of the Ukraine. Odessa, founded by the Zaporogian Cossacks at the end of the 18th century, is a modern city, full of commercialism. It has been losing some of its importance owing to the competition of Nikolai and Kharkov, two modern towns on the Black Sea which have succeeded in diverting some of the Odessa corn trade towards their own harbours. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper, in the centre of the Steppes, may be called the Glasgow of Ukraine. Kharkov, on the eastern outskirts of the Ukraine, in the vicinity of Moscow, presents rather a happy combination of commercialism and intellectual life.

In a country so essentially agricultural, the village naturally constitutes the most typical form of settlement. Ukrainian villages, with their cottages sheltered from inquisitive eyes by the traditional cherry-trees, are, as a rule, very large. The peasant agriculturists are owners of the land they cultivate.

The national costume of the Ukraine is peculiarly fascinating. The women wear a kilt and a long sleeveless coat; the men a dark brown and peculiarly cut overcoat, called a *Suyta*, a white embroidered shirt, and a grey sheepskin cap. The highlanders of Carpathia wear red trousers. The great French writer, A. Rambaud, who several times visited the Ukraine, greatly admired those wonderful embroideries which, under the name of "Russian" embroideries, have found a good market in London and Paris. He wrote that the embroidered jacket of a Ukrainian woman was a real poem—"doubtless inspired by the fancies of their beautiful Steppes."

## THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH FRONT.

## NO CHANGE.

LONDON, April 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is no change.

The enemy's artillery was active at various points. It shelled our positions this morning in the neighbourhood of Caudescore, to the north of Merville.

Our artillery effectively engaged troops and transport moving on the roads behind the Lys battle-front.

## AERIAL EXPLOITS.

Last night we dropped nine tons of bombs on Bapaume, Armentieres, Warnton and Chaulnes railway junctions.

All our aeroplanes returned.

## UNPLEASANT GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, April 19th.

4.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—This morning there were signs of enemy activity against the high ground north and north-east of Givenchy, but possibly this is only the aftermath of the main attack, which was repulsed. The situation of any Germans there is anything but pleasant.

South of La Bassée Canal the night was quiet. There was some heavy shelling at Saint Amille and in the area north-east of Arras, but no infantry movement followed.

By a dashing little operation our line in the neighbourhood of Ric-du-Vinage was restored.

Indications are not lacking that the Germans will continue their main effort to push northward between Metzere and Wytschaete.

They have probably succeeded in getting across the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Somme. Their heavy artillery in the region of Houthem is doubtless intending to enfilade our lines near Mont Kemmel. South of Stenwerck only a few enemy "heavies" have so far been in action.

## PERCENTAGE OF GERMAN LOSSES.

In the course of the fighting on the 11th inst., on the Romarin-Rossignol front, four companies of a regiment of the 214th division lost on an average 55 per cent. In the first attack at Metzere three battalions of the 81st Reserve Division were reduced to less than company strength apiece.

In two days' fighting east of St. Razele, six battalions of the 42nd Division, representing two-thirds of the total divisional infantry strength, suffered considerably more than 50 per cent. casualties.

The 22nd regiment of the 11th Bavarian Division at Neuve Eglise on the night of April 14-15th was wiped out.

Three battalions of the Second Bavarian Jager Regiment and Alpine Corps were so cut up in the attack at Mont de Lille that they are not likely to be heard of again in the present battle. Both the 12th Reserve Division and the 32nd Division suffered disastrous losses.

## VON BERNHARDI IN COMMAND.

LONDON, April 19th.

5.50 p.m.

The Outlook states that the notorious von Bernhardt, the author of "Germany and the Next War," commands the Centre Army of the group of three armies operating between La Bassée and Ypres.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 19th.

11.15 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed strong attacks against Wytschaete. Our fire caused very heavy losses whilst the attackers were assembling.

Our infantry's thrust north-westward of Bethune captured some guns. The fighting fluctuates at Festubert and Givenchy.

We captured over 600 prisoners in a bitter struggle at Morisel and Moreuil, and sanguinarily drove back strong French attacks.

## MINOR ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, April 19th.

9.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—This morning several minor attacks against our positions in the Flanders battlefield were successfully repulsed.

An attempt near Mount Kemmel, which only developed upon a small front, seems to have been completely repulsed.

The Germans brought up special mountain troops in an endeavour to capture the chain of hills running eastwards of Cassel. Among them are the Alpine Corps. An officer of this Corps, in a letter which has fallen into our hands, says, "We have made up our minds to plunder again ruthlessly. In the Alpine Corps we understand the business."

## NO NEWS THE BEST NEWS.

Prisoners are expressing surprise and disquiet at the appearance of French troops in Flanders. They understood that the object of the present offensive is to separate the two armies, then to crush the British and force the French to make terms. They are now realising that the effect so far has been to consolidate the joint action of the two armies to a degree not witnessed since the days of Mons.

The latest news from the whole of our front is that all is quiet. No news is the best news at the present time, when every day of quiet adds to our strength.

## UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 19th.

1.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed the hostile attacks reported to have been in progress yesterday morning, southward of Kemmel, and our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up the attacks this evening, in the same locality.

The night was comparatively quiet on the whole British front, save for reciprocal artillery activity in the battle sectors.

Minor enterprises, at different points, yielded a few prisoners and machine-guns.

Regiments of six German Divisions participated in the unsuccessful attacks, yesterday, in the Givenchy-Saint Venant sector.

The fighting at Givenchy, as elsewhere, ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, who, after most determined and very costly assaults, only secured a limited footing at one or two points in our more advanced defences.

Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties before the attacks opened, and the enemy losses in to-day's fighting were equally severe.

## THE BRITISH FRONT DESCRIBED.

LONDON, April 19th.

A special message states:—The change of front of the German attack to the region between Givenchy and Mont de Robecq found no weak spot in the British resistance, and the close of yesterday's fighting found the British line still intact. It was only at one point of the new battle area where the enemy gained anything, namely, opposite the hill of Hinges, where they succeeded in bridging the La Bassée Canal, but the only Germans who crossed came as prisoners. This new German attack in the direction of Bethune was obviously intended to protect their flanks, if he wishes to drive further north. The enemy is trying to secure La Bassée Canal with the object of safeguarding his troops round Baillou, simultaneously imperilling the British and French in the coal-fields near Bethune. Generally speaking, the British battle-line is more secure than it has been for days, justifying the belief that the enemy may be held on the present positions.

## ARRIVAL OF FRENCH SUPPORTS.

The arrival of French supports is regarded as most important. They are described as splendidly-seasoned men. The sight of the long blue lines marching up the roads rejoiced the British, giving a sense of fresh security, and the news of the French aggressive stroke south of Amiens still further heartened anxious watchers at home.

The British withdrawal east of Ypres was due to the German advance from the south along the Lys Valley, threatening communications with the Ypres Army. Thus the distance this army would have to retreat, as the enemy looked like breaking through Cassel and the Kemmel line of heights, has been reduced. As a result of yesterday's fighting the enemy looks less like breaking through than he did, and though the retreatment he is no nearer securing possession of the important heights between him and the coast. He failed to get Givenchy, and is still no nearer Hazebrouck, whose capture is necessary to the enemy's plan of turning the line.

## THE STRUGGLE IN THE NORTH.

The height of the struggle in the north centres before Mount Kemmel, on a rugged wooded hill, attacks on which have already cost the Germans most dearly. Their masses are advancing in the open and are being moved down. The enemy here is trying to break away beyond Metzere and west of Baillou. Although we have abandoned Metzere and Wytschaete, the enemy's position is most uncomfortable. Metzere is merely a "no-man's land." The German posts were unable to advance beyond the north side of the village.

## THE UNITY OF COMMAND.

It cannot be said that the general situation is less anxious, but undoubtedly there is increasing confidence in the unity of command, the effects of which cannot be fully appreciated in these early stages of the series of great battles. There is still expectation of a renewed German thrust at Amiens, and French Correspondents speak of enormous enemy concentrations between Arras and Amiens.

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA.

Meanwhile, enemy propaganda is spreading broadcast among Neutrals reports of depression and war-weariness in the United Kingdom and Dominions, which is strongly at variance with the real feeling here, and they are simultaneously conducting a campaign of newspaper articles and speeches in Germany itself preaching the necessity for huge indemnities from the Western Powers in addition to annexations.

## A CONTEST OF ENDURANCE.

LONDON, April 19th.

8.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The attack which the enemy developed in the morning along the front between Givenchy and Robecq has been repeated to-day. The enemy is doubtless mortified at being defeated by about half his own number of Belgians. The past week's struggle has been more purely a battle of infantrymen than might have been anticipated in such a war of movement. Apparently the tanks, armoured cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We are now down to a sheer contest of man-power, a swaying, ceaseless attack and repulse, with the vital issue embodied in the anxious problem of whether our powers of endurance can wear down the repeated rushes of freshly superior numbers before a decision is reached. At the moment the prospect assuredly justifies confidence in this respect. The annihilation of French battalions and batteries of '76 in the ranks of the army which the Germans had been counting upon cutting off from the Allies, cannot be pleasing to the enemy. The Germans still seem to be finding a difficulty in getting forward batteries and maintaining ammunition supplies to all parts of the advance although they have heavy concentrations in other parts.

## SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR GIVENCHY.

LONDON, April 19th.

12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is severe fighting on the greater part of the Lys battle-front. Strong attacks followed a bombardment from La Bassée Canal to the Lys River, east of St. Venant. All attacks were repulsed with extremely heavy losses. We took 300 prisoners.

The struggle is particularly fierce in the neighbourhood of Givenchy, where determined enemy efforts failed. Fighting here is continuous. The enemy's artillery is active along the whole of this front.

Further attacks which developed later in the morning south of Kemmel were repulsed.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 19th.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong French attacks north-west of Moreuil sanguinarily broke down. Following the retreating enemy we captured Zonnobee and drove back the enemy behind Stenwerck.

A counter-thrust south of Blankaert Lake checked our forward movement.

We gained ground north of the Lys. During the past few days we have taken 2,500 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

A strong French thrust north of Flirey sanguinarily failed.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

PARIS, April 19th.

The Germans fired 100,000 incendiary and gas-shells into Rheims during the week. The roof of the Cathedral is crumbling, and soon only the pillars will remain. The inhabitants have evacuated the city.

## ITALIAN REGIMENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN WEST.

LONDON, April 19th.

A wireless Italian report states:—Signor Orlando stated in the Chamber yesterday that Italian Regiments would shortly participate in the French battle. The declaration was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Many officers and soldiers have asked to be incorporated in regiments going to France.

## SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

LONDON, April 19th.

7.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The French attack yesterday on the west bank of the Aisne was noteworthy for its complete and speedy success and showing that the superiority of the French infantry over the German is still retained. It also deprived the enemy of several useful points of departure for the next push past Hangard towards Amiens along the Luce Valley.

Starting shortly after four o'clock the objectives were obtained in two hours. Anchin Farm, crowning the Hill 340, with the lower height to the south, was also captured.

The French line was established immediately below the line of crests dominating the Rouvres-Halles road. Over 800 prisoners were captured. There were the total German casualties were equivalent to the entire attacking strength of the French.

The ground gained is about a mile on a front of three miles. That operation was embarrassing to the enemy. It is certain the Germans have on the seven-mile front in this sector a mass of divisions waiting an opportunity to push on to Amiens. The fronts of three German divisions were engaged in yesterday's engagement.



## LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

Paris, April 20th.

A communiqué states:—There were no infantry actions to-day.

The artillery duel was very lively in the region of Castel, at Grivesnes and on the right bank of the Meuse.

## GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 19th.

4.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: After yesterday's failures the French did not renew their attacks north-westward of Moreuil.

## MACHINE-GUN NESTS DESTROYED.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—There was a somewhat violent reciprocal bombardment in the Castel-Mailly-Rainval region.

We destroyed, during the night, some machine-gun nests on the front in yesterday's attack, in which we have, so far, taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers.

We carried out a successful surprise attack north of Bezonvaux and brought back prisoners.

## FRENCH LINES ADVANCED.

Paris, April 19th.

A communiqué states:—We attacked this morning enemy positions on both sides of the Avre on a front of four kilometres between Thennes and Mailly-Rainval.

We appreciably progressed east of Avre, while to the west we carried the greater part of Soncet Wood, advancing our lines to the outskirts of Bastie. Southwards we reached the western slopes and heights dominating the Avre. We took 500 prisoners, including fifteen officers.

It is confirmed that the enemy raid last night east of Courrières Wood was of a murderous character for the enemy. We found over 40 German corpses and took 20 prisoners.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Paris, April 18th.

General Belin has been appointed the French Representative on the Inter-Allied War Committee at Versailles in succession to General Weygand, who remains as Generalissimo Poch's principal collaborator.

## M. CLEMENCEAU COMPLETELY CONFIDENT.

London, April 16th.

A message from Paris says that M. Clemenceau expresses complete confidence in the result of the military operations.

## "BRITISH FOUGHT LIKE MADMEN."

London, April 16th.

12.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—I have interviewed one of the foremost French Generals, who commanded in the great fighting at Arras on April 7th, in which three French Divisions held up thirty for ten days. He declared unreservedly that there was nothing disquieting in the present battle situation.

"On the contrary, we have every ground for confidence. Both in Picardy and Flanders the Germans would continue to fling their weary divisions into the battle until the moment of exhaustion had arrived. In the course of this battle, like all others, it was essentially the same. Each side would continue to play blow with counter-blow, endeavouring by weight of numbers of superior skill to find weak points in the enemy's armour. Each is endeavouring to retain reserves sufficient to turn the scale when the decisive moment is reached.

"After four years we are only within sight of a decisive point. As the Germans who are still in France have not used up their reserves of fresh divisions the battle will proceed, and the next shock must be expected as soon as the flood, pouring in through Halluin Gap towards Hazebrouck, is checked. The battle might continue a month or more, but the enemy will be held until the enemy reserves are exhausted and their numerical strength worn down to vanishing point. Then our turn will come with the help of the American divisions."

The General spoke with entire confidence as regards the positions lost, as announced in last evening's British communiqué, and described them, after a rapid glance at a map, as one of the inevitable fluctuations of the front. He expressed unbounded faith in the British Army. "During the retreat across a devastated region two British corps operated under him, and he spoke in the warmest praise of their fighting spirit, despite the tremendous battering they had received. He said the British fought like madmen. He was specially grateful for the co-operation of the British artillery, which had been placed unreservedly at his disposal, and concluded by saying that the Germans are consuming divisions at a rate that cannot last. We have used ours with painstaking economy. Nevertheless, we hold the enemy."

## THE GERMAN STRENGTH.

Reuter's Correspondent proceeds to analyse the German strength as follows:—The Germans possess about 240 divisions, but we must allow for the existence of others from the reserves. There are 200 divisions on the front in France and Belgium and 125 are already engaged in the offensive. Twenty of the divisions in France are Landsturm, who are

holding, principally, the Vosges. They are not being employed in Picardy. In Flanders it is certain the enemy has other entirely fresh divisions to use on our front, and also divisions distributed on the eastern fronts. Therefore, we must reckon for the appearance of another enemy division on our battle front. At the present rate of consumption of German divisions this will take about another six weeks' fighting. The enemy began the battle prepared for very heavy losses, especially of officers. Arrangements were made for the latter by spare cars accompanying artillery transport trains in order to immediately fill up the casualties. This precaution was necessary, because, departing from their rule, enemy officers now lead their men into battle. It is noteworthy that the Germans are endeavouring by every possible means to spare the lives of the remaining regular officers. An enemy battalion now takes the field with only two regular officers. The rest are all reserve officers. This marks an epoch in the development of the German Army. One German regiment lost in the recent battles 88 officers. In a few days they finished up with a non-commissioned officer in command of the battalion. The moral of the German troops is suffering under three main causes, severity of losses, overweight of our artillery and the cold. We know of divisions in which the losses reached 40 to 60 per cent. The Seventh Reserve division, which attacked at Lassigny and Plesier-de-Roye, left about 2,000 dead on the field, besides an unknown number of wounded. Also 800 prisoners were captured by the French. The division attacked in a column of regiments, two regiments attacking side by side with a third in reserve, and was practically annihilated. The losses of other units are hardly less terrifying. Our superiority in guns keeps the enemy in a perpetual state of discomfort reinforced by inclement skies. We find no more enthusiastic entries in prisoners' diaries about marching into the gardens of France in the spring. What we do find are entries about the reprehensible habit of the French *Poilus* of always falling on their feet in the matter of the positions of their guns and the weather. Bosche soldiers, now, are not allowed to write home, but are still allowed to receive letters. To-day I saw one written by a friend from Essen to a soldier, the principal news item of which was that boys of the 120 class, who are now 18 years of age, have to report to the Military Authorities, between March 18th and April 12th. Youths of the 1919 class have been captured in the recent battles. It is their first appearance on the front. In France, boys of this class are, this month, being called up for their preliminary year's training.

[The figure of 105 enemy divisions given above is apparently a telegraph error. It has been officially stated that 128 enemy divisions have participated in the battle between March 21st and April 18th.]

## Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH RAID SUCCESSFULLY.

London, April 19th.

A British-Italian official message states:—The Manchester and South Staffordshires both successfully raided last night, killing 30 Austrians and taking 24 prisoners. Our losses were very slight. There was fine weather yesterday and much aerial activity. We carried out several long-distance reconnaissances and destroyed eleven enemy machines, in addition to which we drove down another to-day. None of our machines are missing.

## Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## OSTEND BOMBARDED.

London, April 19th.

The Admiralty announces that British monitors, on Wednesday night, bombarded Ostend and the batteries in the vicinity.

On the 19th, owing to bad weather it is not yet possible to obtain accurate information as to the results.

The enemy batteries replied, but without hitting any of our ships.

One or two enemy destroyers, yesterday morning, fired in the direction of Dunkirk and then quickly retired.

## THE SWEEP IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

Our destroyers, on March 28th, during a sweep of the Heligoland Bight, captured and sank three armed outposts.

trawlers, taking the crews, consisting of three officers and 69 men, prisoners. We suffered no casualties.

## Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

## GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 19th.

A German wireless official report states:—We occupied Tschaplinsk and Melitopol in Taurida.

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE SIBERIAN MENACE.

## BOLSHEVICS DEMAND DELIVERY OF SEMENOFF.

HARBIN, April 19th.

On the 10th inst., the Bolsheviki at Dauria Station presented an ultimatum to the Chinese Authorities, demanding the immediate delivery of the Cossack General Semenoff and the disarmament of his forces.

The Chinese Authorities refused, upon which the Bolsheviki bombarded Manchuria Station, but ineffectively. It is reported that the Bolsheviki are concentrating in force at Vitoraiachka Station, near Vladivostok.

## UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM.

## REICHSTAG FAVOURS CONTINUANCE.

AMSTERDAM, April 16th.

In the Reichstag, the Conservative leader, Count Westarp, declared that except the Independent Socialists, the Reichstag unanimously favoured a continuance of unrestricted submarine warfare as a means of attaining peace by making England submissive. Even if England proposed an armistice, raising the blockade would not compensate for the abandonment of submarine warfare.

Herr Erzberger, the Centre leader, declared that Admiral von Capelle had torn to shreds the Admiralty Staff's previous calculations. The Navy now realised what he (Herr Erzberger) foretold in August last, namely, that the object of unrestricted submarine warfare would not be attained by January 1st, 1918, as was then officially asserted.

## U-BOAT DEBATE.

AMSTERDAM, April 20th.

In the Reichstag debate on the U-boat question, the Administration was severely criticised as regards the delays and the manner in which the submarines are being constructed.

Admiral von Capelle said, "We must prepare for a long war. The war is the Socialist war. The war is the war of the U-boat warfare has prolonged the war and increased the number of opponents."

The Socialist Kapp alleged that Japan's non-intervention with a big army was directly due to submarine warfare.

Herr Kapp (Conservative) and Herr Ledebour protested against the statement that all the Deputies favoured unrestricted submarine warfare.

## THE CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

## TURKISH CLAIMS.

London, April 19th.

A wireless Turkish official report states:—We are approaching Kara.

We have occupied Tschorukjui.

At Batum we captured 600 officers, 2,500 men and 150 guns.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

## ESTHONIA PROTESTS AGAINST SEPARATION.

Moscow, April 19th.

The Provisional Government of Esthonia has protested against the recent resolution of the Livonian-Esthonian Diet at Riga in favour of the separation of the Baltic Provinces from Russia, and the creation of a Baltic Monarchy in personal union with Prussia.

The Provisional Government of Esthonia says that this only expresses the pretensions of an insignificant number of the German nobility and their partisans.

## DEMANDS BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

London, April 20th.

A German wireless report states:—In view of the reports of the formation of revolutionary committees in war-prisoners' camps in Russia, notably at Omsk, Tomsk and Ekaterinburg, aiming at equality among officers and men and the prevention of the repatriation of prisoners, the German Government demands that the Russian Government immediately disarms all prisoners at Omsk and takes over the management of all camps pending the arrival of a German Commission; also the separation of the German from the Austro-Hungarian prisoners, the reinstatement of officers, and the Russian occupation of the railway station at Omsk in order to secure the free passage of prisoners from Siberia.

## INSPECTOR OF MEDICAL STORES.

London, April 15th.

Major-General Sir William Baktie, V.C., has been appointed Inspector of Medical Services and given the temporary rank of Lieut.-General.

## MAN-POWER BILL PASSED.

London, April 19th.

In the House of Lords, the Man-Power Bill passed through all its stages.

The Bill has received the Royal Assent.

## EXEMPTEDS MUST JOIN VOLUNTEERS.

London, April 19th.

The only alteration in the Man-Power Bill made by the House of Lords and accepted by the Government and the House of Commons was that all men exempted after April 30th, except in the case of protected industries, must join the Volunteers.

## EXCLUSION OF THE CLERGY.

The Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, Chichester and Bristol write to the *Times* protesting strongly against the exclusion of the clergy under the Man-Power Bill, affirming that the Archbishop of Canterbury's expression of regret in the House of Lords at the withdrawal of the clause voiced the grave conclusion of the Bishops as a whole.

## INDIA AND THE MAN-POWER APPEAL.

SIMLA, April 19th.

The Viceroy has cancelled his tour and arrives here with Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State), when a conference will be held in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for increased war efforts.

## MODIFIED CONSCRIPTION ADVOCATED.

CALCUTTA, April 19th.

Surrendranath Banerjee and other responsible Bengali leaders have offered the Viceroy of their readiness to make the fullest sacrifice to guard the sacred soil of the motherland of the Empire, and have circulated a representative Bengali advocating a modified conscription for the duration of the war.

## COLONIAL SERVICES AND ENLISTMENT.

London, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. Squire, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that every possible facility for enlistment, and in suitable cases, for obtaining commissions, was afforded civil servants and others militarily eligible in the Colonies and Protectorates, and the response had been most gratifying.

Ceylon had furnished a separate unit, and the Eastern Colonies had released as many men as could possibly be spared. The principle of substitution had been resorted to as far as possible, but in tropical Colonies there were few men and fewer women available as substitutes for men of military age.

## HOLLAND'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

## BIG LOAN SUGGESTED.

AMSTERDAM, April 16th.

In the Second Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that, in consequence of Holland's financial position, the most drastic measures were necessary, and he suggested raising a loan of one-and-a-half milliard florins to cover the war crisis expenditure, which had already exceeded one milliard florins.

The Finance Minister stated that he hoped the army could be partly demobilised when the big offensive in the West concluded and Holland's dangers were lessened.

## GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF BELGIUM.

## STRIPPED OF EVERYTHING.

London, April 19th.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner given in honour of the Anglo-Belgian Delegates, said that despite the infamous treatment of Belgium by Germany in the early days of the war, which would be forever an indelible blot on German history, what was not equally well-known, but ought to be known, was the treatment to which Germany has deliberately subjected Belgium during the occupation. It was a system of slow torture which was even more horrible than the outrages of the invading army, although perhaps less dramatic than the first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold. The Germans have set themselves to ruin the trade, manufacture and capacity of a friendly neighbour whom they were bound by treaty to protect. If peace were to come to-morrow it would be many months at the lowest estimate before Belgian intelligence, capital, industry, and enterprise could again interfere with German rivals. Further, they have in a cold-blooded manner stripped Belgium of everything in the way of plant, raw material and machinery of production on which industry depends. Belgium was among the leading European nations as regards mining and other industries and manufactures, and nothing exceeded the cynicism with which this operation was carried out, inflicting a far deeper and more difficult injury to heal than the destruction of agricultural prosperity. It was the business of the Allies to remedy this gross wrong and Great Britain and America would do their utmost in this direction.

## ADMIRALTY REFUTES VON CAPELLE.

## FIGURES CONTRARY TO FACT.

London, April 16th.

The Admiralty has communicated to Reuter's Agency the following reply to Admiral von Capelle's statement in the Reichstag relative to the submarine campaign:—The figures quoted by Admiral von Capelle (from which the deductions as cables are drawn) are entirely misleading and contrary to fact.

Admiral von Capelle states that something over 2,000,000 tons gross were built annually for the past ten years, including Allied and enemy countries. The actual figures are 2,550,351 gross tons.

Admiral von Capelle adds that the entire output to-day cannot be more, owing to labour and material difficulties, but the actual world's output, excluding enemy countries, amounted to 2,703,000 gross tons, and the output is rising rapidly.

Admiral von Capelle tries to raise confusion as regards the figures of 3,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the actual output last year. Every one knows that no forecast was ever given that 3,000,000 tons, and even 2,000,000 tons would be completed last year. Three million tons is the ultimate rate of production, which, as the First Lord stated in the House of Commons, is well within the present and prospective capacity of the United Kingdom shipyards and the marine engineering works. The enemy still relies upon exaggerated figures of losses. The average monthly loss of British ships last year, including marine risk, was 333,000 gross tons, whereas Admiral von Capelle bases his argument on an average loss from submarines alone of 600,000 tons monthly. The figures for the last quarter, ended March 31st, will be published shortly, and will vindicate the statements, as regards a continuance of a drop in the rate of loss. The First Lord has already assured the House of Commons as regards the adequacy of the supply of steel to give the desired output, and at present all shipyards are fully supplied with steel.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 16th.

Silver is quoted at 47d. Sellers are holding back. The market is firm.

## THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



## TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES)

## THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

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SPILLS \$1.00 EACH ARE ON SALE AT ALL CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

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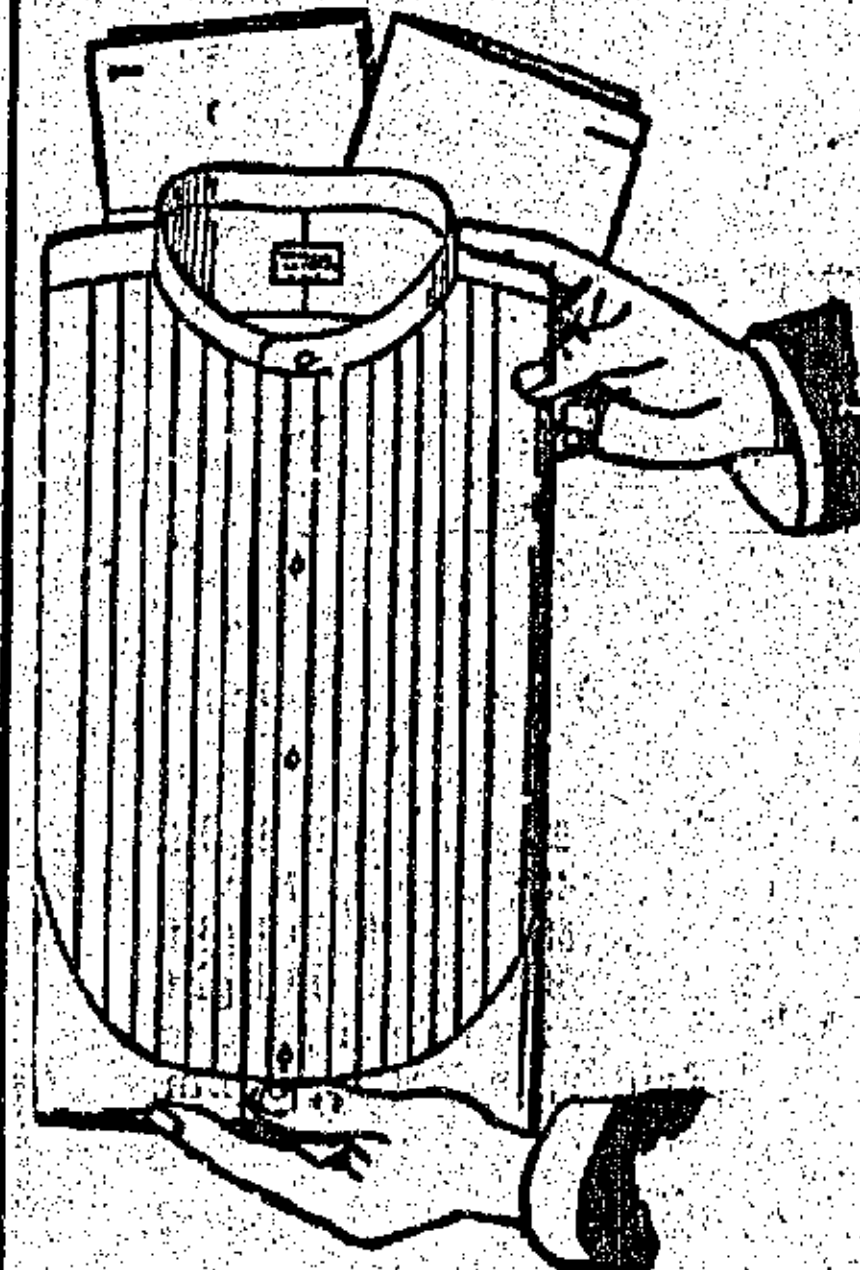
Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:—  
Diamond Dragon Fly Brooch,  
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Turquoise and Pearl Bracelet,  
Thick Solid Gold Bangle,  
Amethyst Pendant,  
Gold Chain Bag,  
Gold Fountain Pen,  
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Gold Watch,  
Wristlet Watches,  
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Innumerable Silver Articles,  
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also  
Several Hundred War Bonds, etc.  
[1884]

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CHALLENGE COMPARISON

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White ground with neat stripes. Soft fronts and cuffs.

## GUARANTEED FAST COLOURS.

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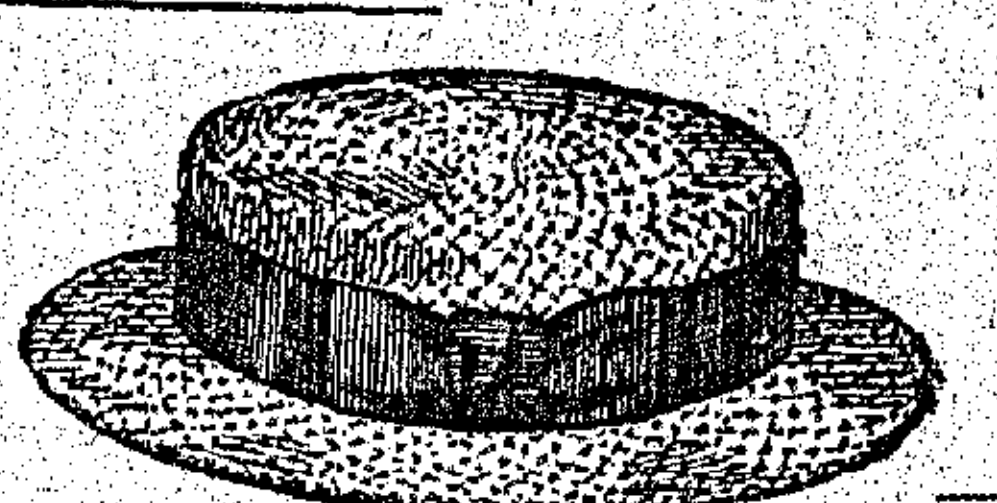
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Good straw, English manufacture. Nice shape, leather head band, black ribbon.  
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Price \$4.50 a doz.

## "EXCELSA" HANDKERCHIEFS.

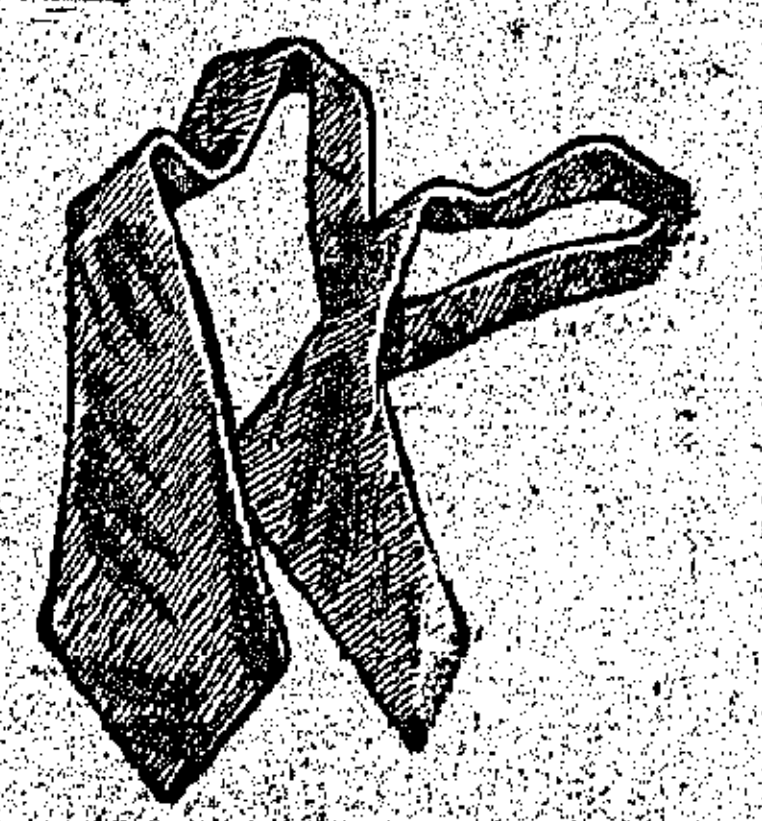
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SHANGHAI ..... "SUIYANG" ..... On 25th Apr., 3 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SUNGKIANG" ..... On 27th Apr., 3 P.M.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	23rd Apr.	Str. from Colombo	18th May	19th May

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	↑ KAGA MARU 12,500 TONS ↑ HIRANO MARU 10,000 TONS	26th April 11 A.M. 8th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	↑ AKI MARU 12,500 TONS ↑ TANGO MARU 13,500 TONS	21st April 11 A.M. 18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	↑ BOMBAY MARU 8,000 TONS ↑ CEYLON MARU 10,000 TONS	26th April 28th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENTO MARU	23,000	THURS., 30th June.

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